

**ECMI 2012**

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# **Parameterized Macromodeling and Model Order Reduction for High-Speed Interconnects**

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# Outline

## Introduction

## Parameterized Macromodels

## New interpolation with scaling-shifting coefficients

## Numerical examples

- Spiral inductor
- PCB

## Conclusions

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## Introduction

## Parameterized Macromodels

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## Conclusions

input  $\rightarrow$   $\text{out} = f(\text{in})$   $\rightarrow$  output

A detailed diagram of the human circulatory system. The heart is centrally located, with four main chambers: right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, and left ventricle. Red lines represent oxygenated blood flow, starting from the lungs (pulmonary veins) and moving through the left side of the heart to the rest of the body (systemic arteries). Blue lines represent deoxygenated blood flow, starting from the rest of the body (systemic veins) and moving through the right side of the heart to the lungs (pulmonary veins). Major blood vessels are labeled on both sides of the heart.

Left Side (Oxygenated Blood)	Right Side (Deoxygenated Blood)
Pulmonary Veins	Pulmonary Artery
Ascending Aorta	Superior Vena Cava
Subclavian Artery	Inferior Vena Cava
Brachial Artery	Hepatic Vein
Radial Artery	Splenic Vein
Ulnar Artery	Portal Vein
Femoral Artery	Iliac Vein
Tibial Artery	Common Iliac Vein
	External Iliac Vein
	Internal Iliac Vein



Automotive

Chemistry

Aerodynamics

Electronics

Metallurgy

Design  
variables

width, temperature,  
angle, frequency, ...

Simulation Model

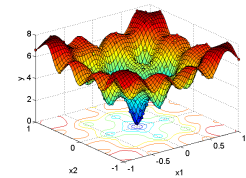
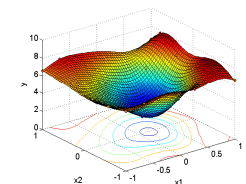
Fluent®, HSPICE®, CST®,  
Comsol®, Abaqus®, ...

Response  
variables

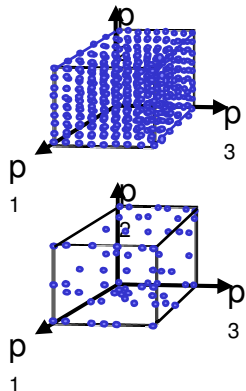
lift, S-parameters,  
pressure, stress, ...

**Costly**

Adaptive Modeling



Distributed Computing

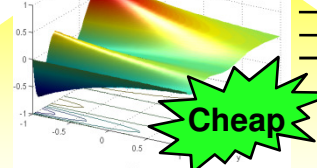


Configurable  
infrastructure



Design  
variables

width, temperature,  
angle, frequency, ...



**Cheap**

Parameterized macromodels

Neural network, Kriging, SVM, rational function, spline, ...

Prototyping

Optimization

Sensitivity  
Analysis

CAD/CAM/CAE  
Environment





**Design variables**

width, temperature,  
angle, frequency, ...

**Simulation Model**

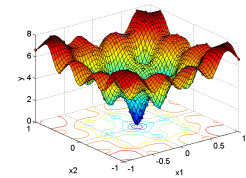
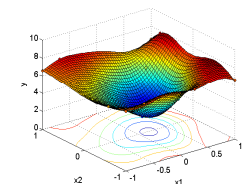
Fluent®, HSPICE®, CST®,  
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**Response variables**

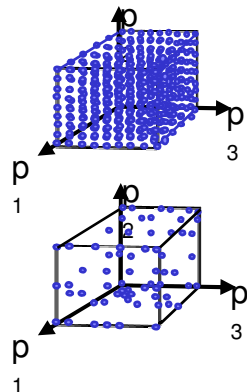
lift, S-parameters,  
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**Costly**

**Adaptive Modeling**



**Distributed Computing**



**Configurable infrastructure**



**Design variables**

**Response variables**

**Cheap**

**Parameterized macromodels**

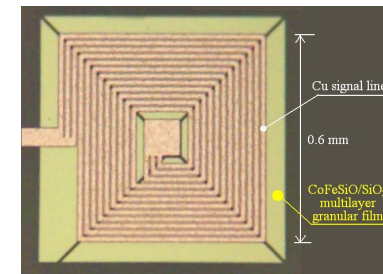
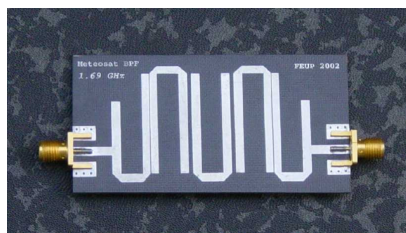
Neural network, Kriging, SVM, rational function, spline, ...

Prototyping

Optimization

Sensitivity  
Analysis

CAD/CAM/CAE  
Environment



## Design process

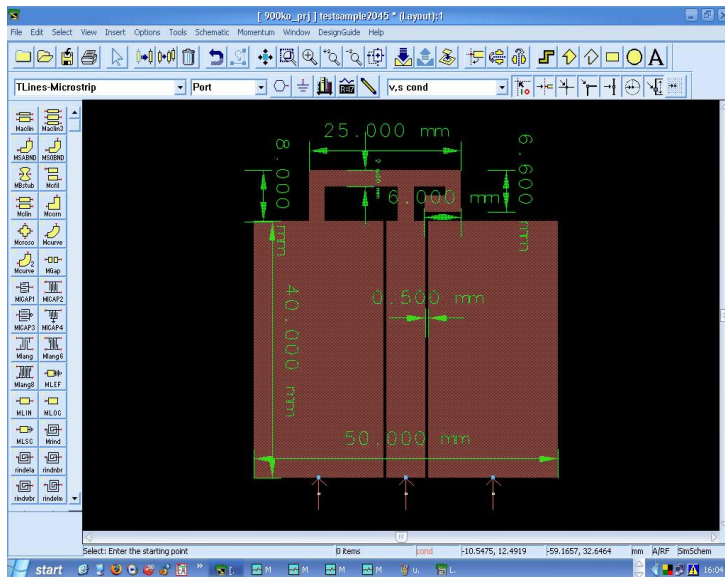
- **several decisions**
  - materials
  - geometrical dimensions
  - shape
  - constraints
    - space
    - cost
    - performance





## Simulators

- implementation of models
- describe systems behavior
- help designers



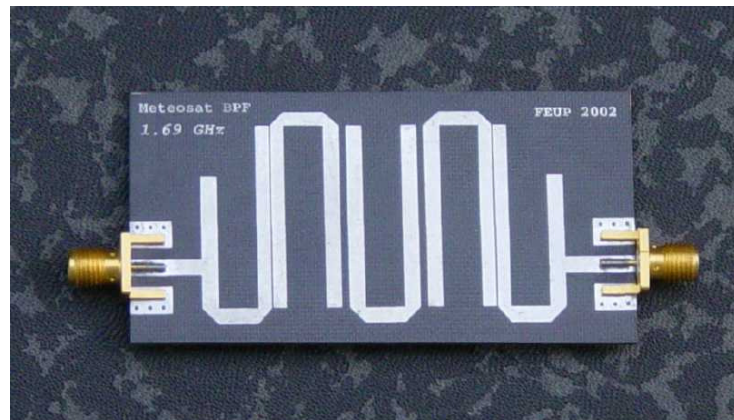
## Measurements

- post tuning
- verification
- help designers



A typical design process requires

- **design space optimization**
- **design space exploration**
- **sensitivity analysis**
  - multiple simulations (measurements)
  - different design parameters values (e.g. layout features)



A typical design process requires

- Multiple simulations (measurements)
  - computationally expensive (time and memory)



- Can we do better?

- **Yes**
  - **By parameterized macromodels**



# Outline

## Introduction

## Parameterized Macromodels

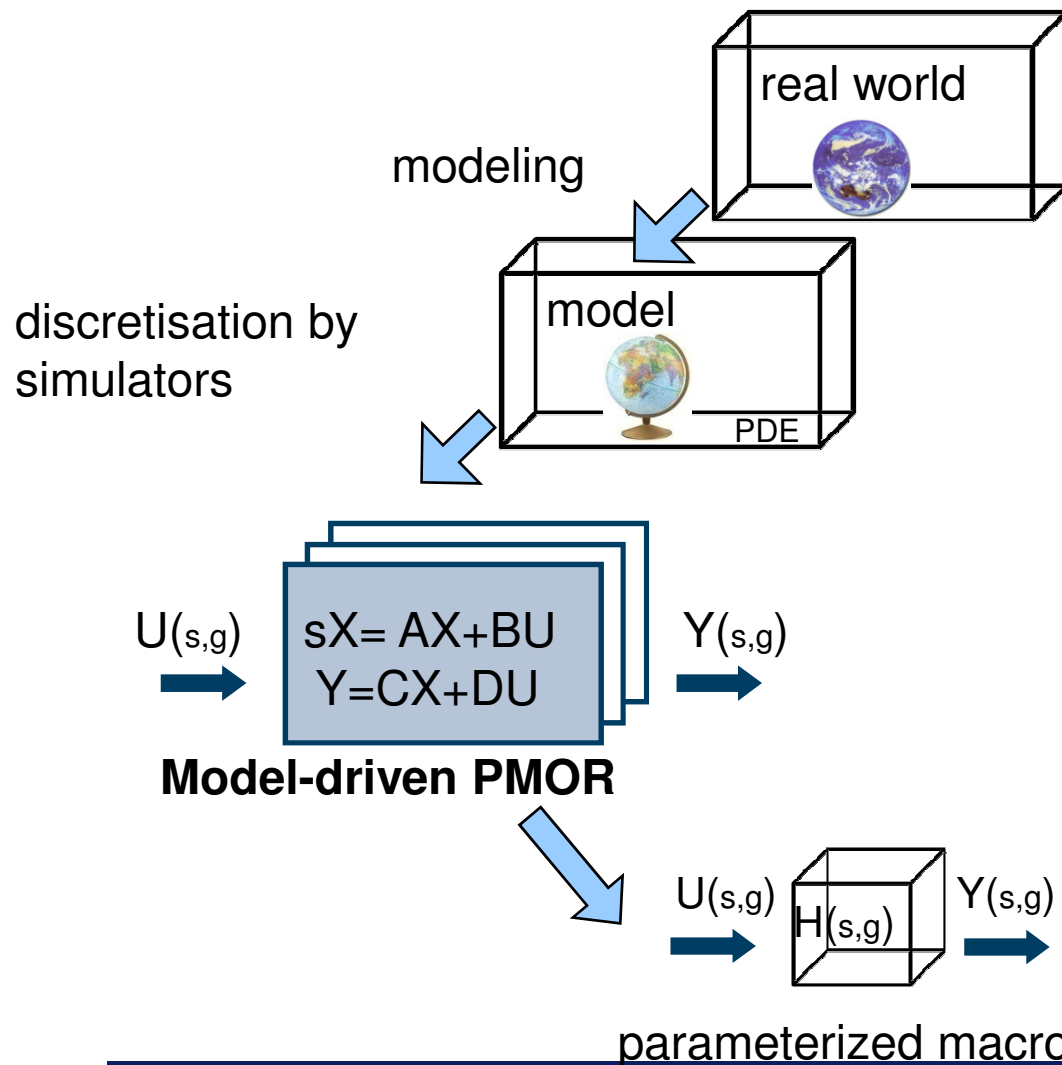
## New interpolation with scaling-shifting coefficients

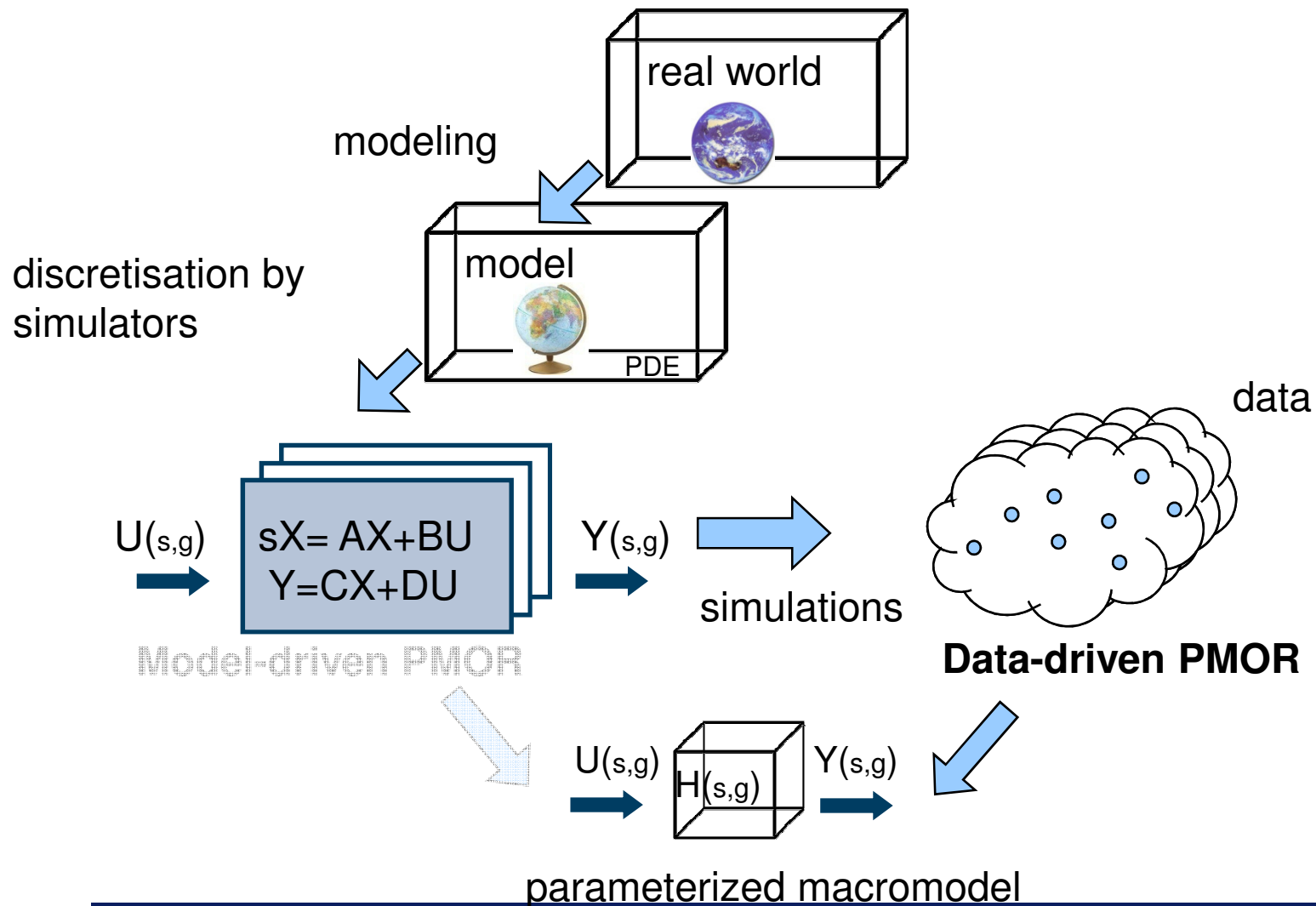
## Numerical examples

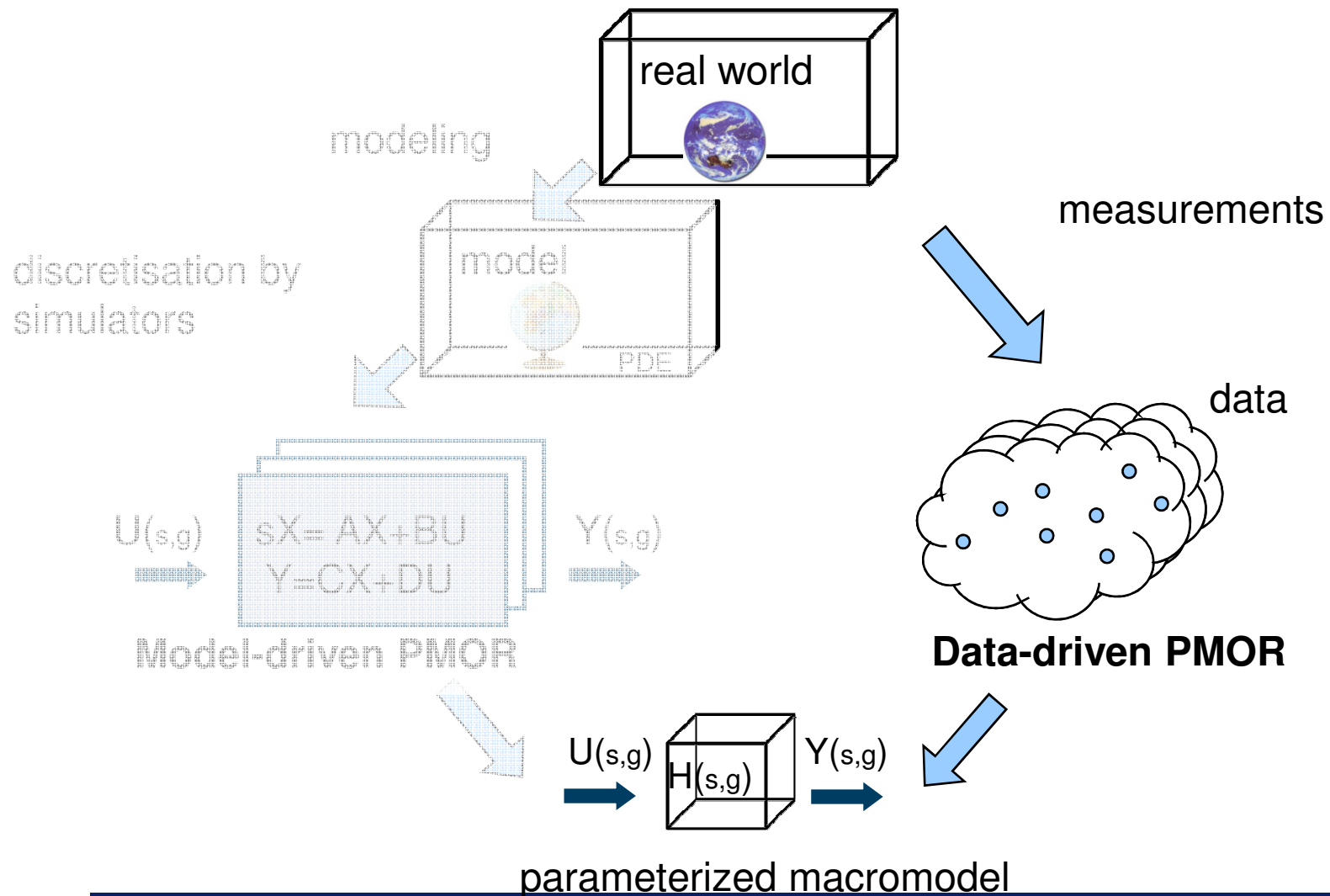
- Spiral inductor
- PCB

## Conclusions







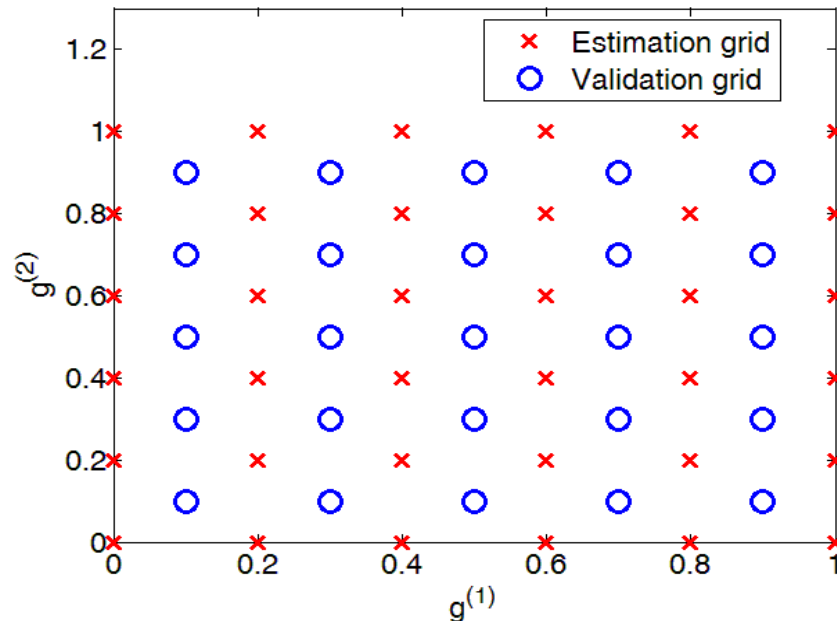


## PMOR concepts

Two design space grids are used in the modeling process

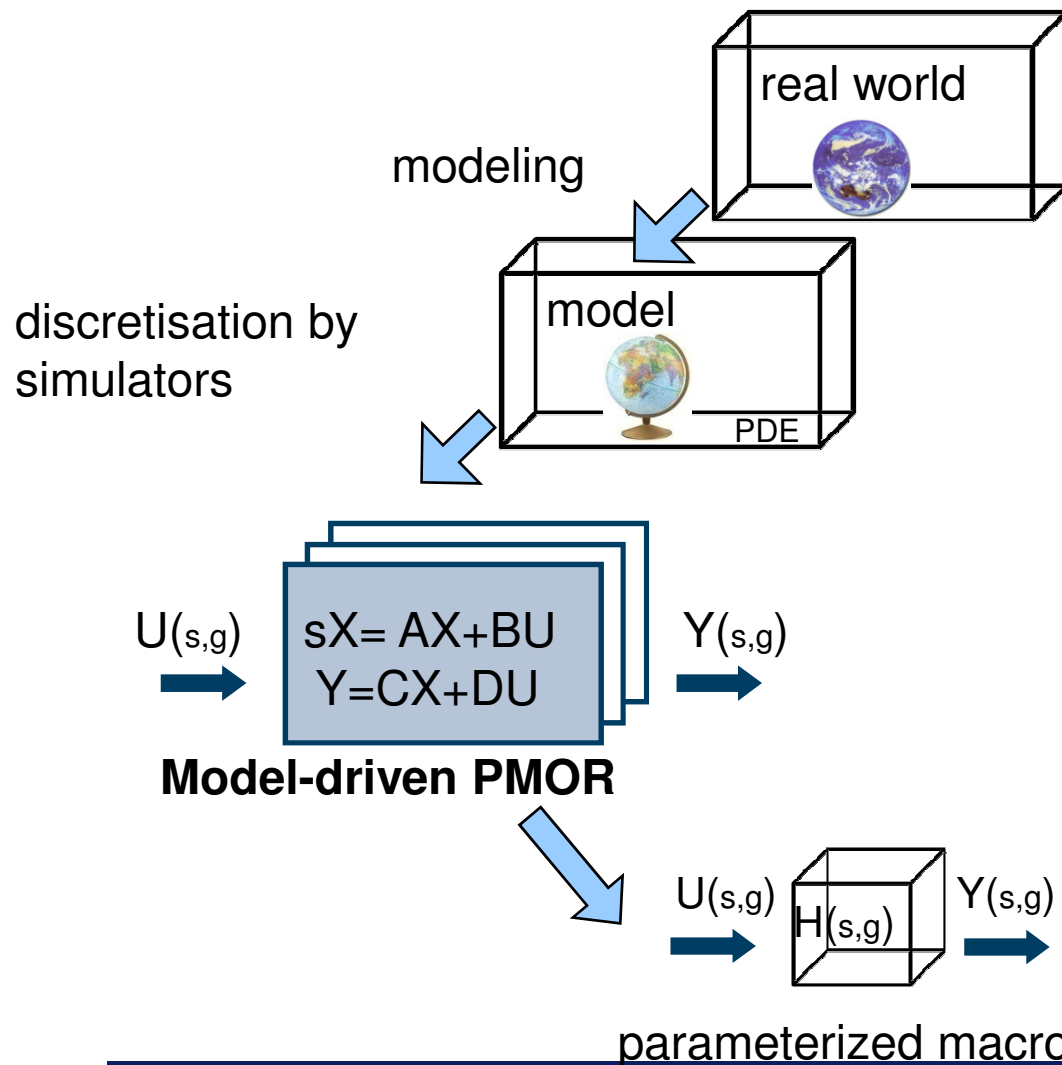
- **estimation grid**
- **validation grid**

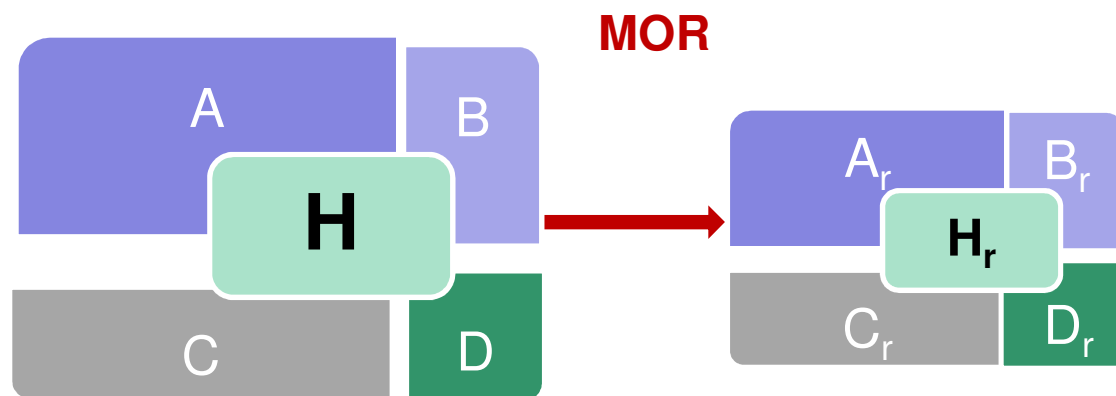
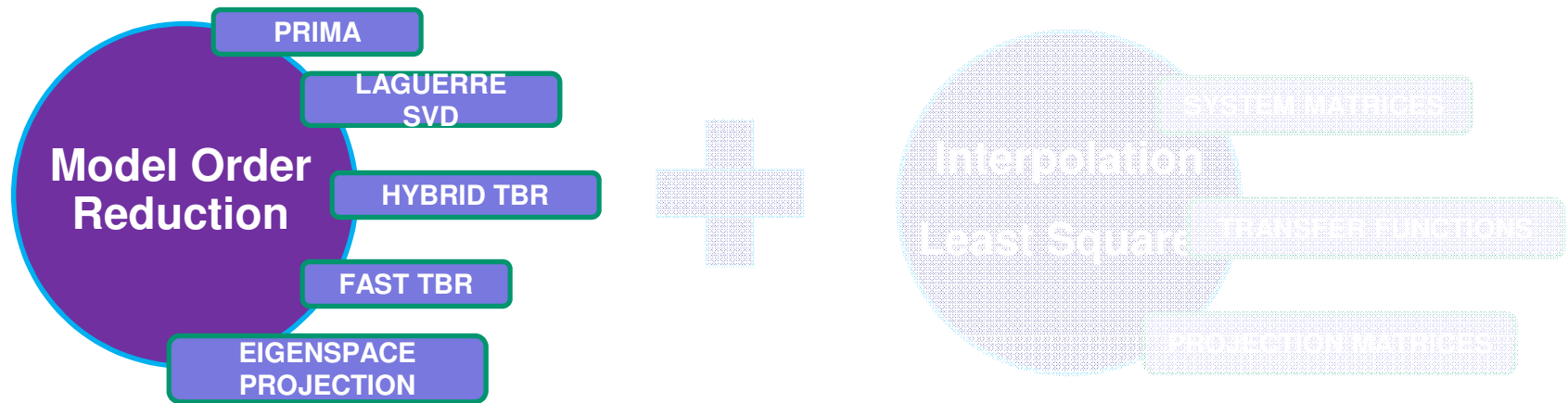
Design space

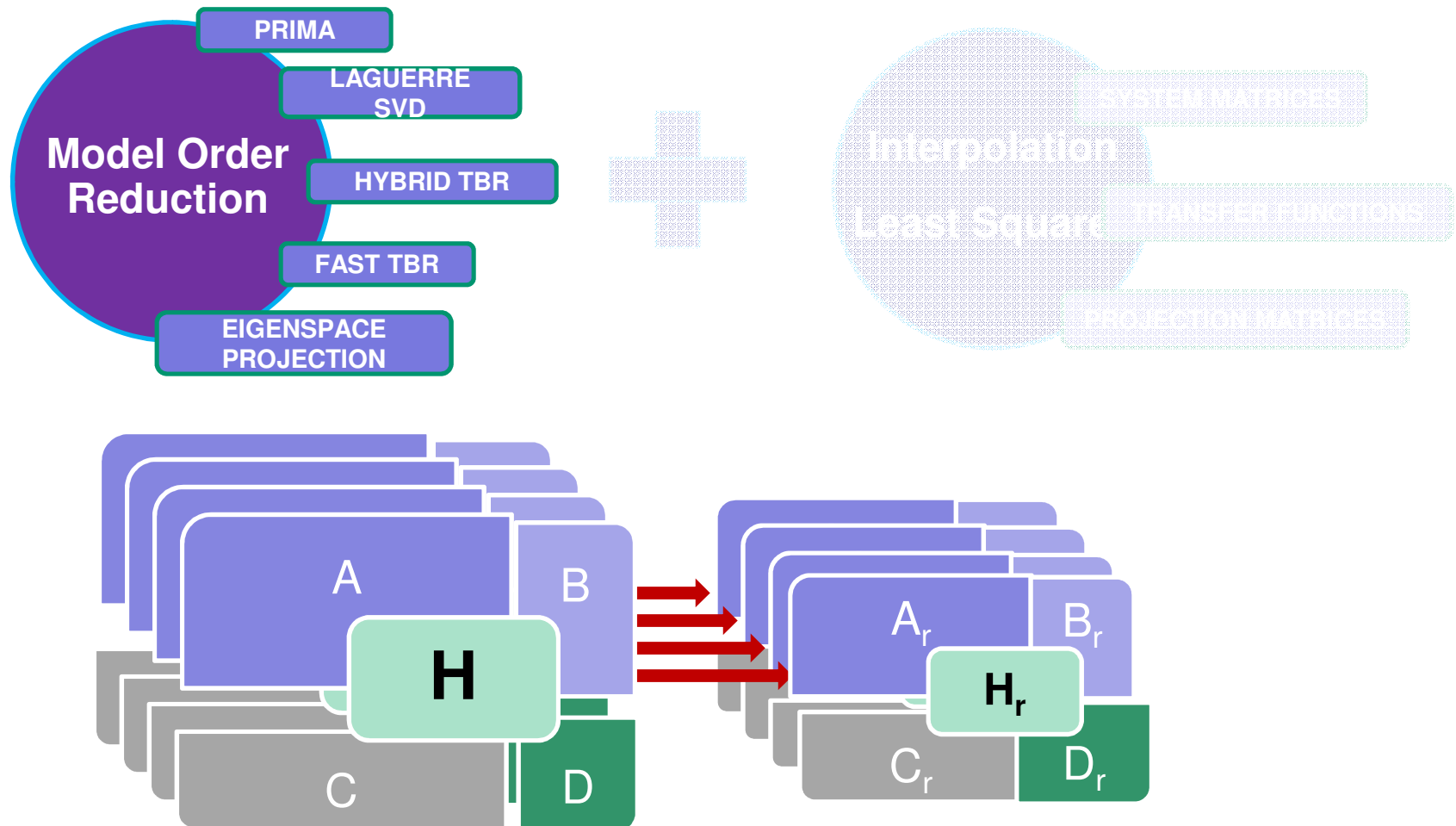


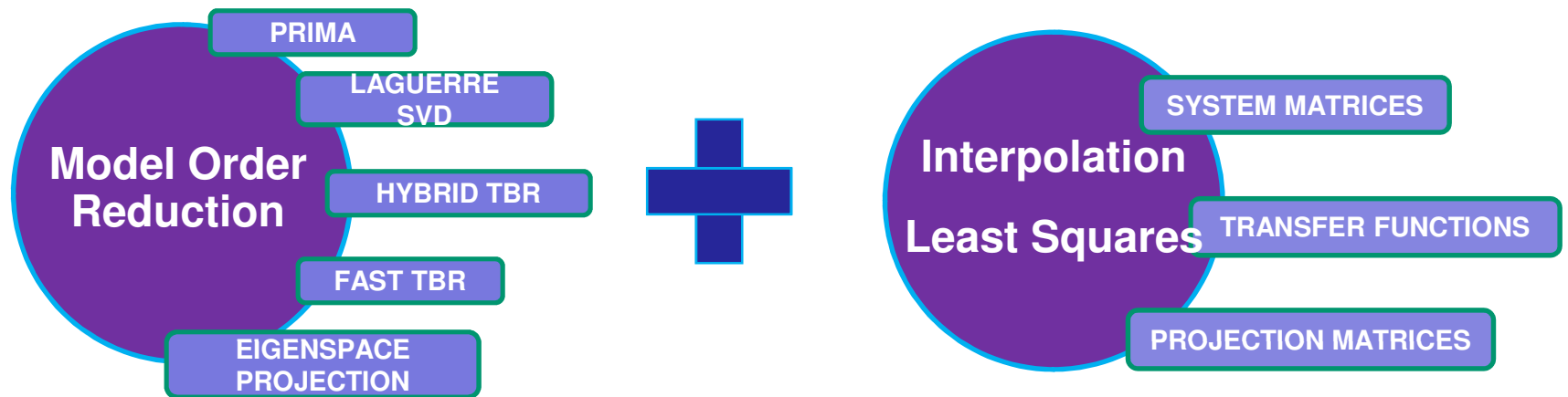
$$g = (g^{(n)})_{n=1}^N$$



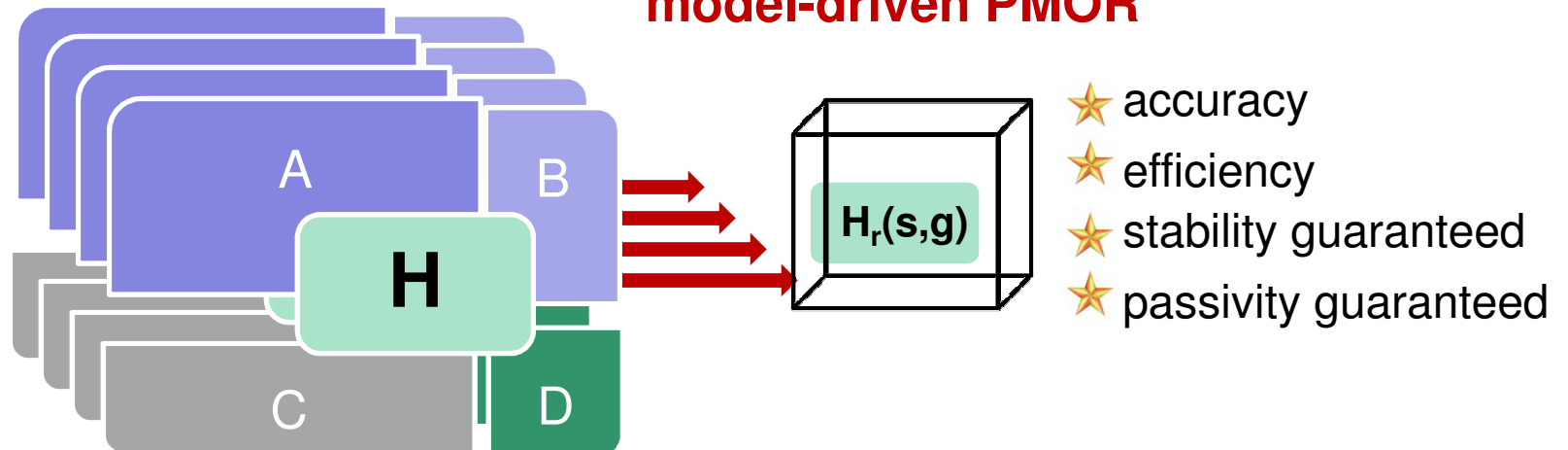




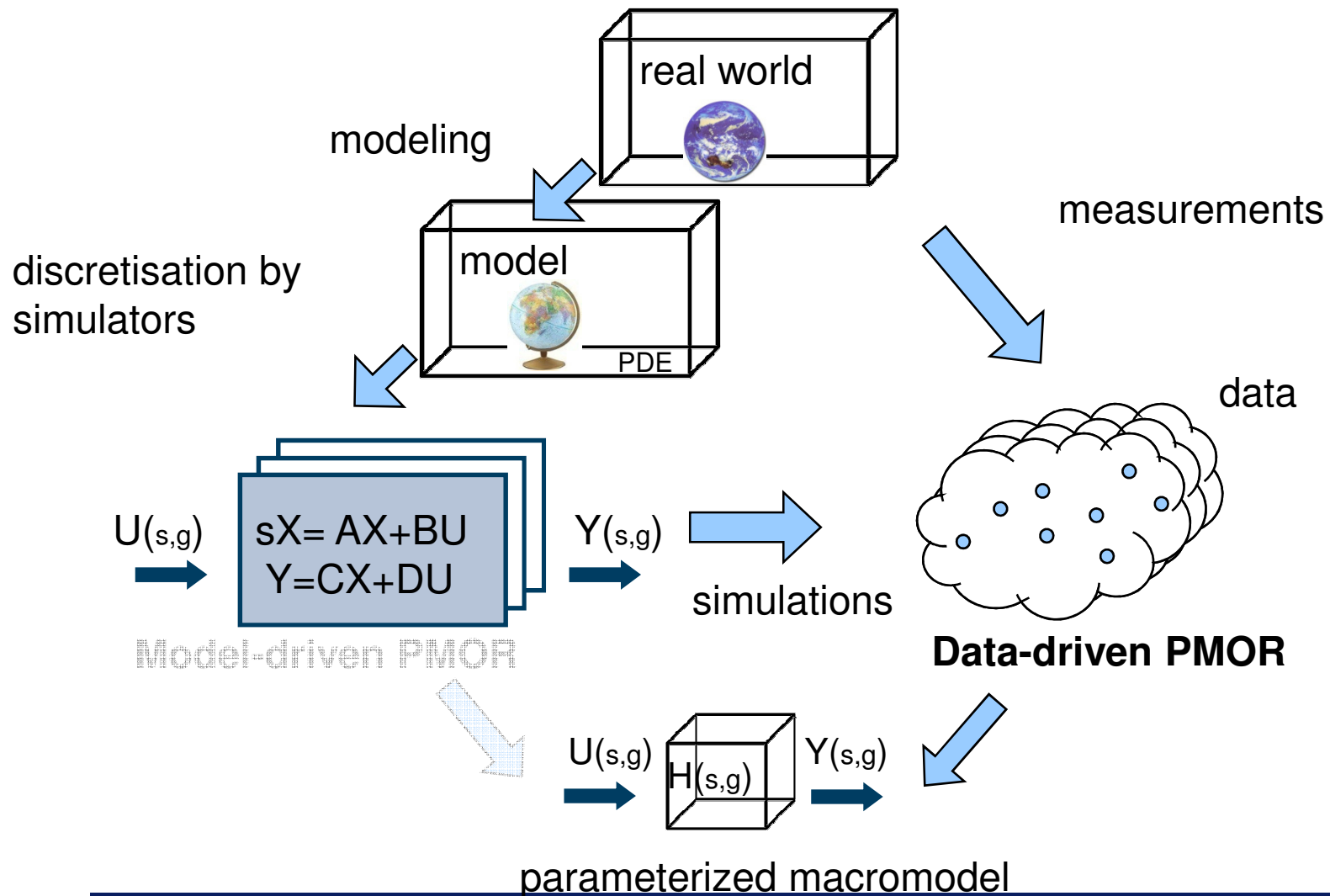


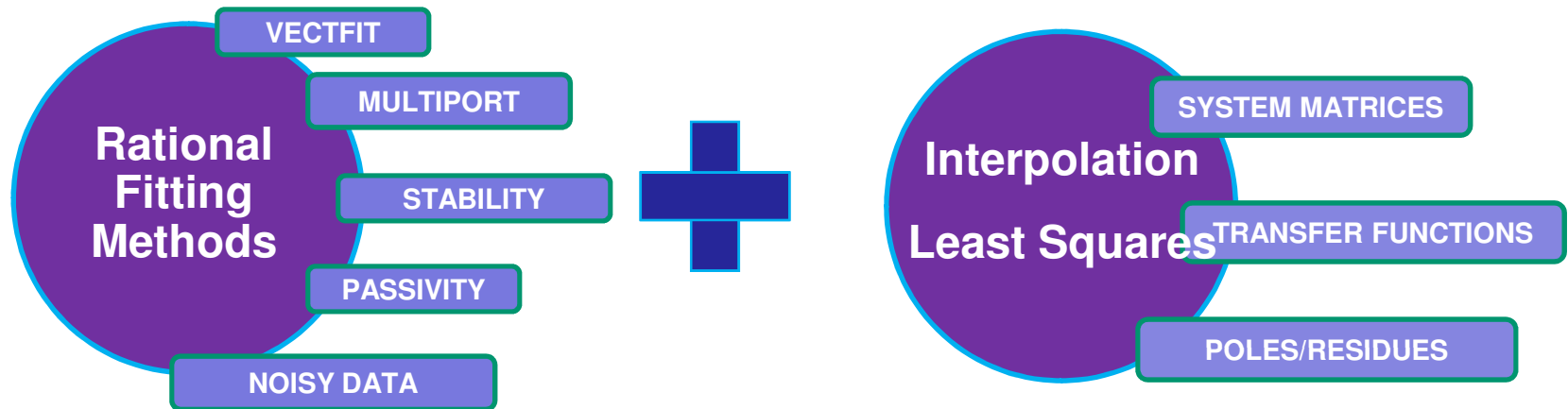


## model-driven PMOR

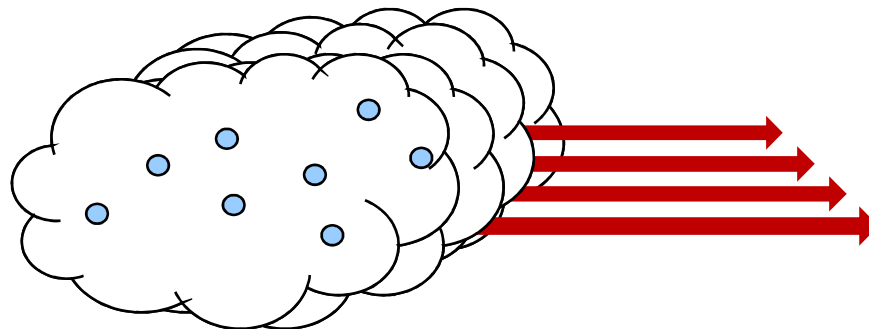






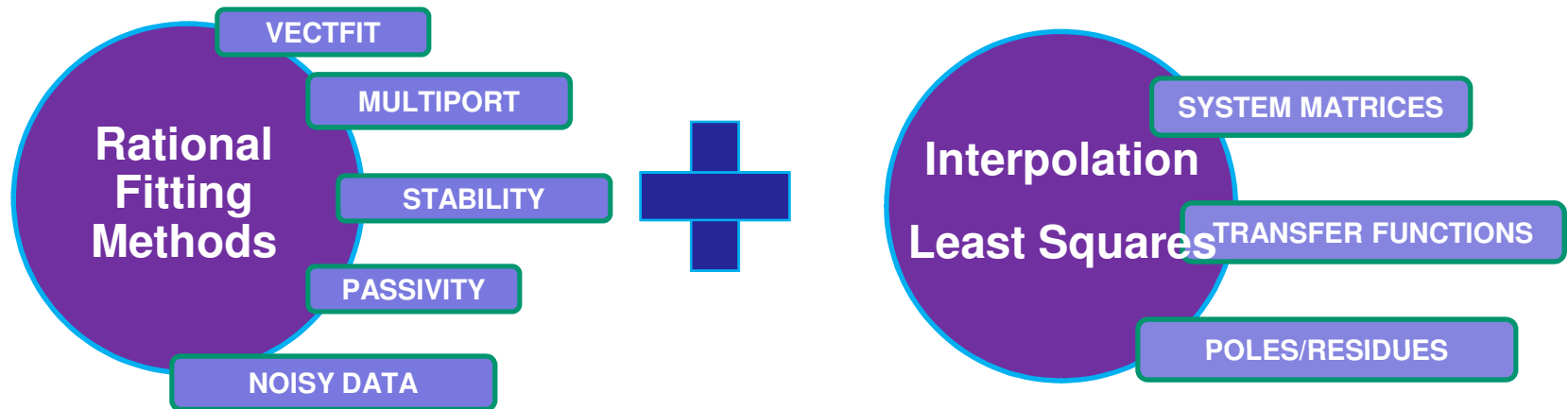


## data-driven PMOR

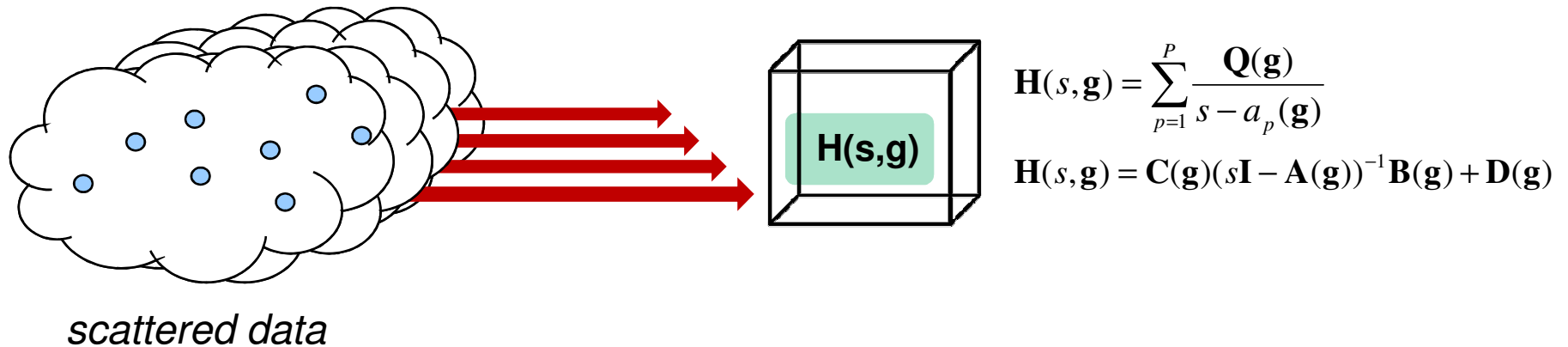


*scattered data*

- ★ accuracy
- ★ efficiency
- ★ stability guaranteed
- ★ passivity guaranteed



## data-driven PMOR



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## Parameterized Macromodels

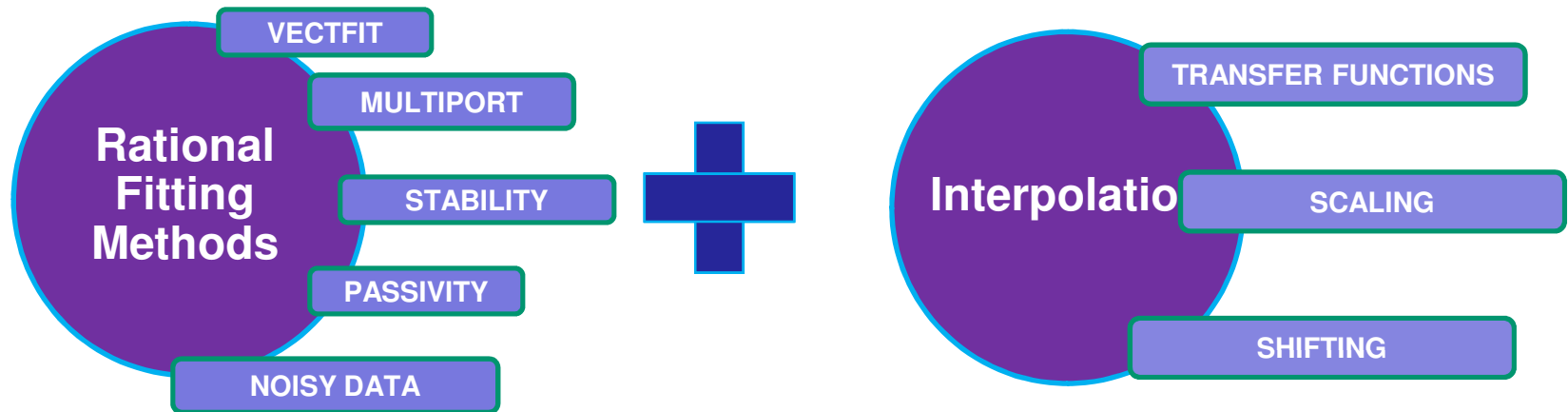
## New interpolation with scaling-shifting coefficients

## Numerical examples

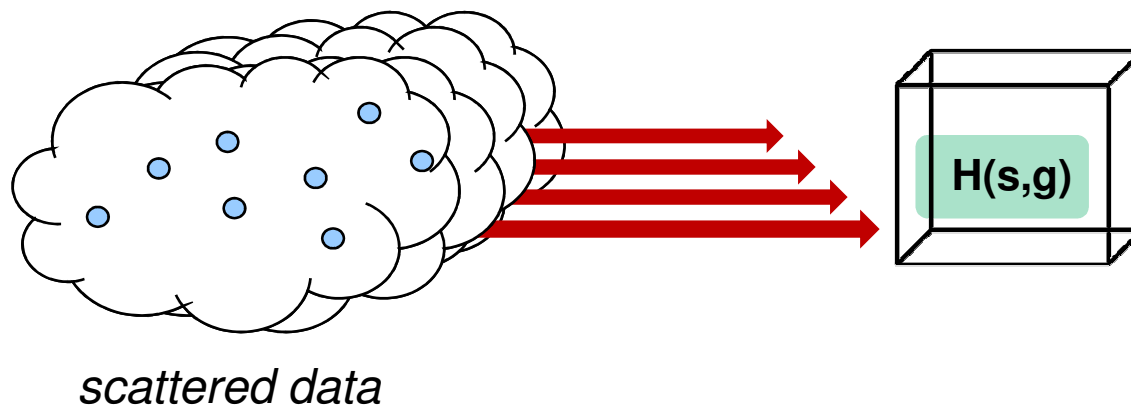
- Spiral inductor
- PCB

## Conclusions



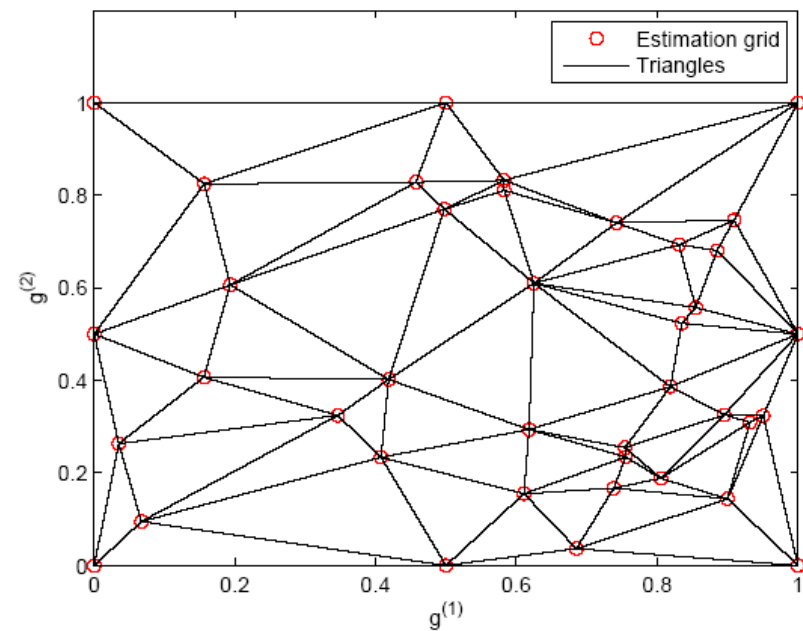
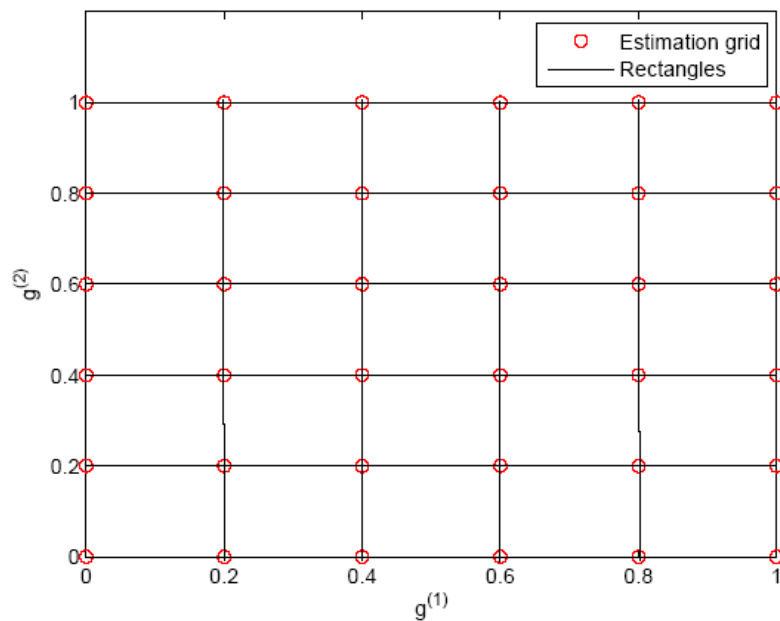


## data-driven PMOR



## Features

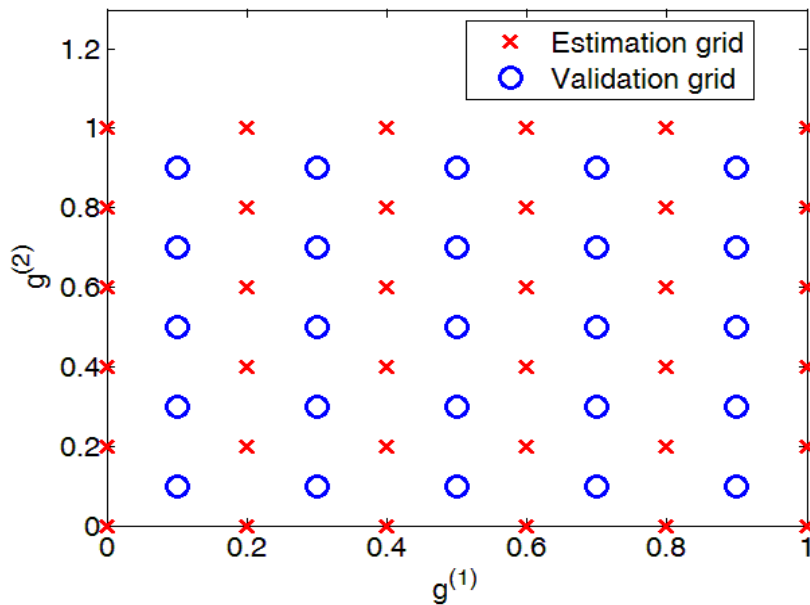
- local approach (cell by cell)



## Features

- **local approach (cell by cell)**
- **independent from a specific state-space realization**
- **stability and passivity guaranteed over the design space**
- **suitable to robust adaptive sampling**
- **different flavours**

Design space  $g = (g^{(n)})_{n=1}^N$

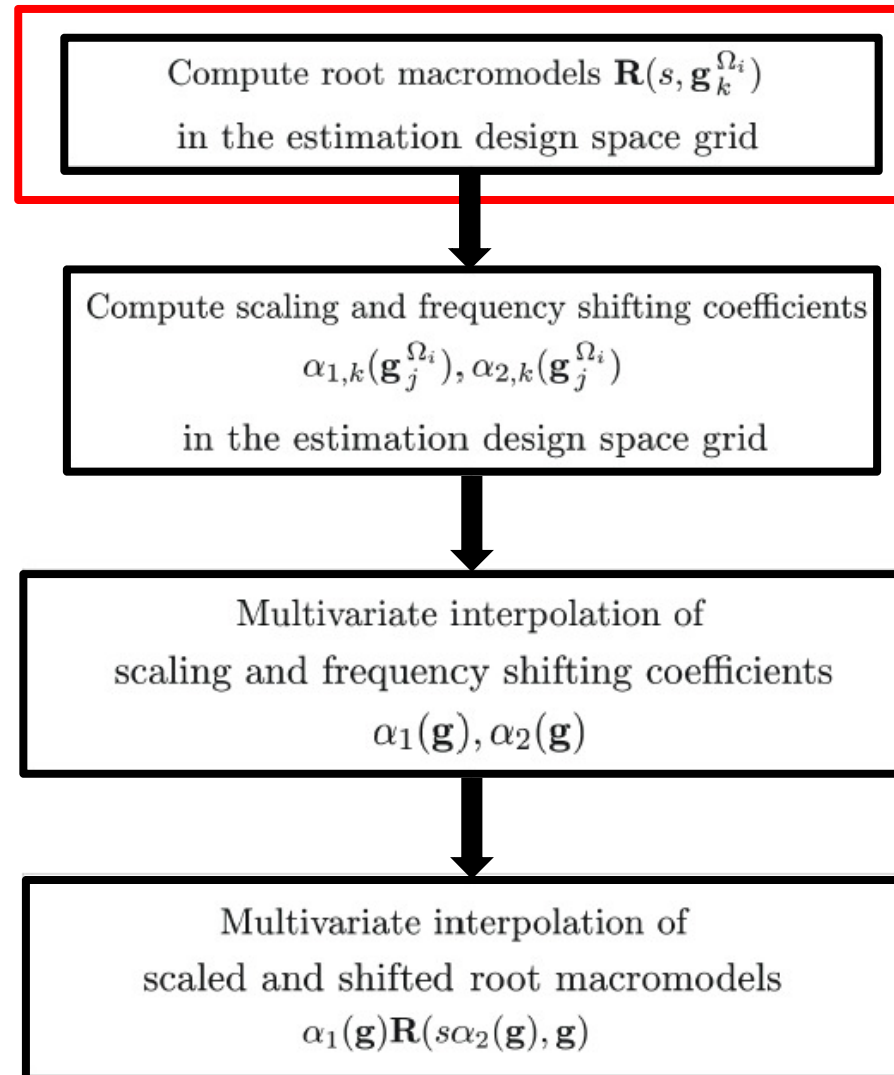


Compute root macromodels  $\mathbf{R}(s, \mathbf{g}_k^{\Omega_i})$   
in the estimation design space grid

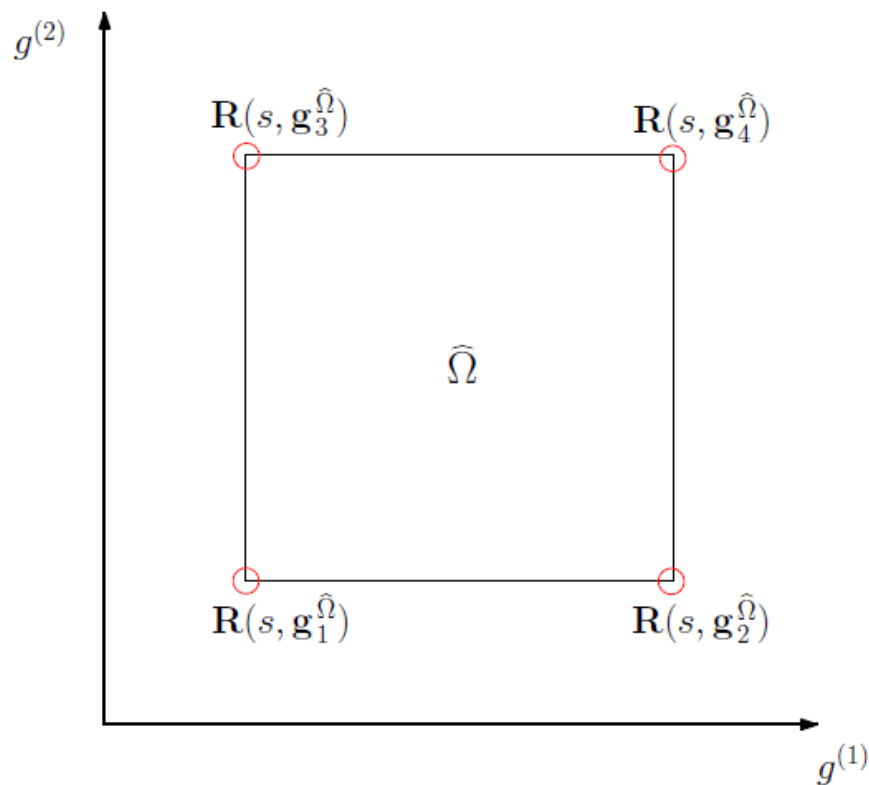
Compute scaling and frequency shifting coefficients  
 $\alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\Omega_i}), \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\Omega_i})$   
in the estimation design space grid

Multivariate interpolation of  
scaling and frequency shifting coefficients  
 $\alpha_1(\mathbf{g}), \alpha_2(\mathbf{g})$

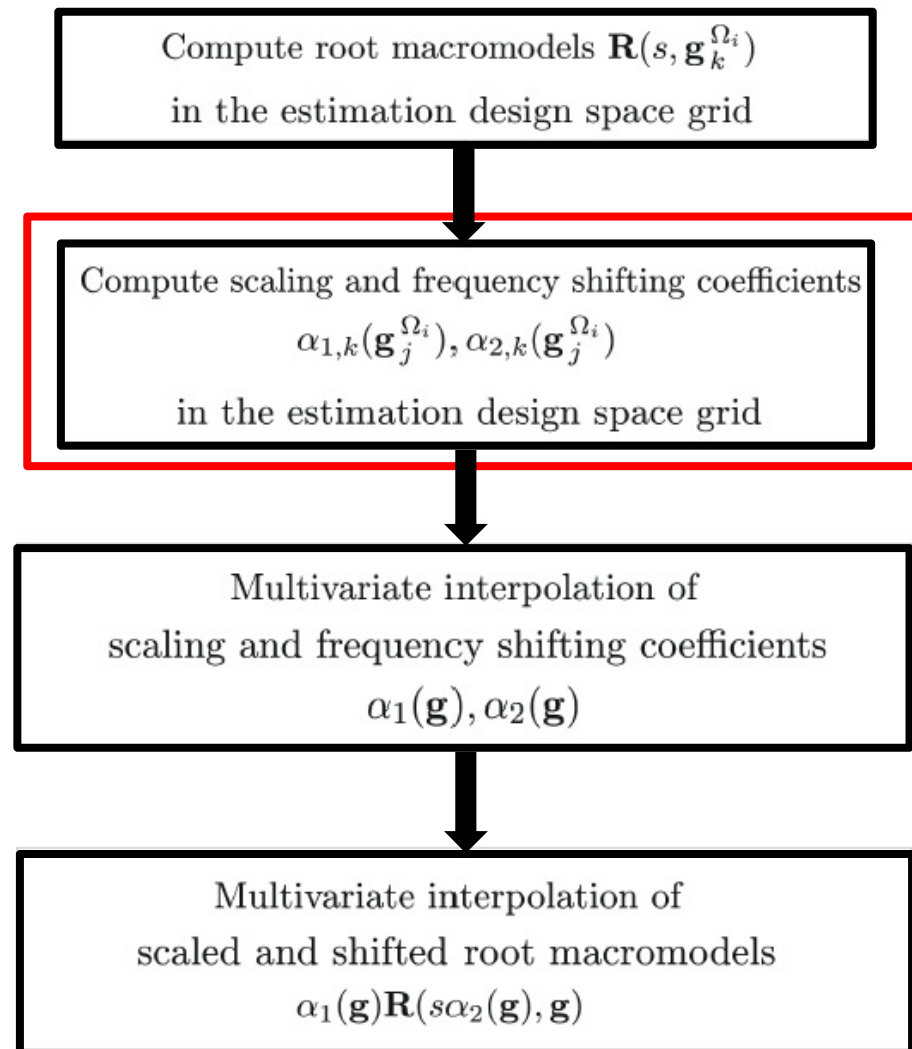
Multivariate interpolation of  
scaled and shifted root macromodels  
 $\alpha_1(\mathbf{g})\mathbf{R}(s\alpha_2(\mathbf{g}), \mathbf{g})$





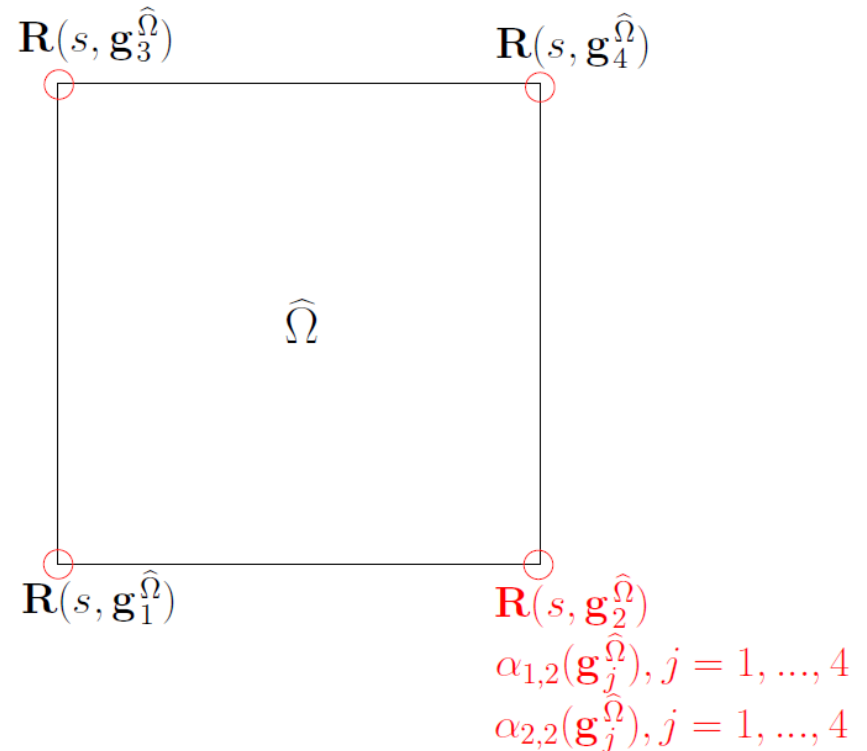
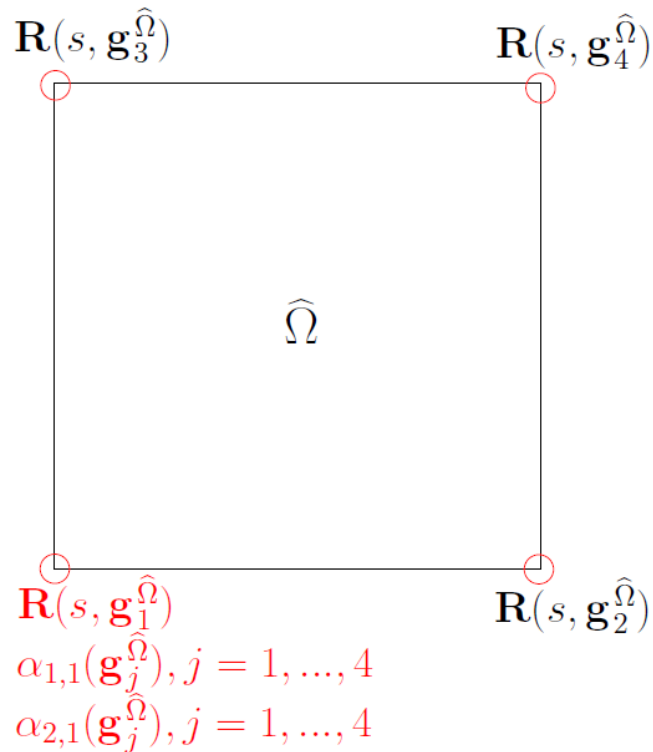


$$\mathbf{R}(s, \mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) = \mathbf{C}_0(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) + \sum_{n=1}^{N(\hat{\Omega})} \frac{\mathbf{C}_n(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}})}{s - \mathbf{p}_n(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}})}$$



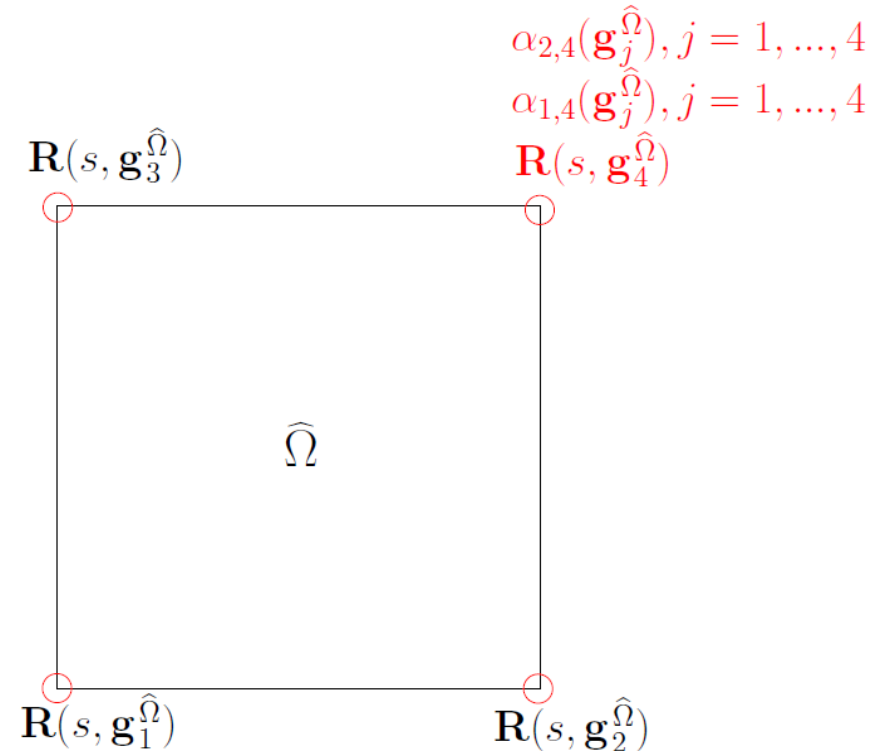
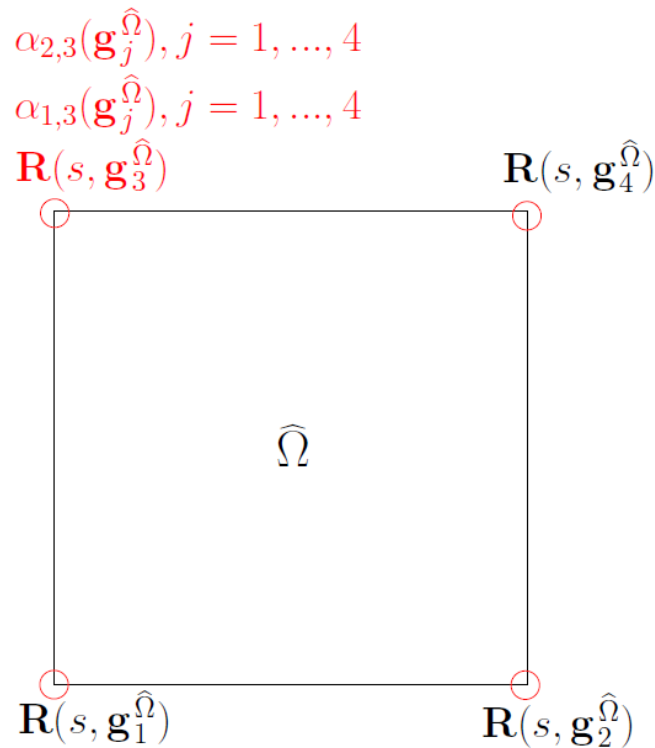
$$\min_{\alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}), \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}})} Err(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}(s, \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}}), \mathbf{R}(s, \mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}))$$

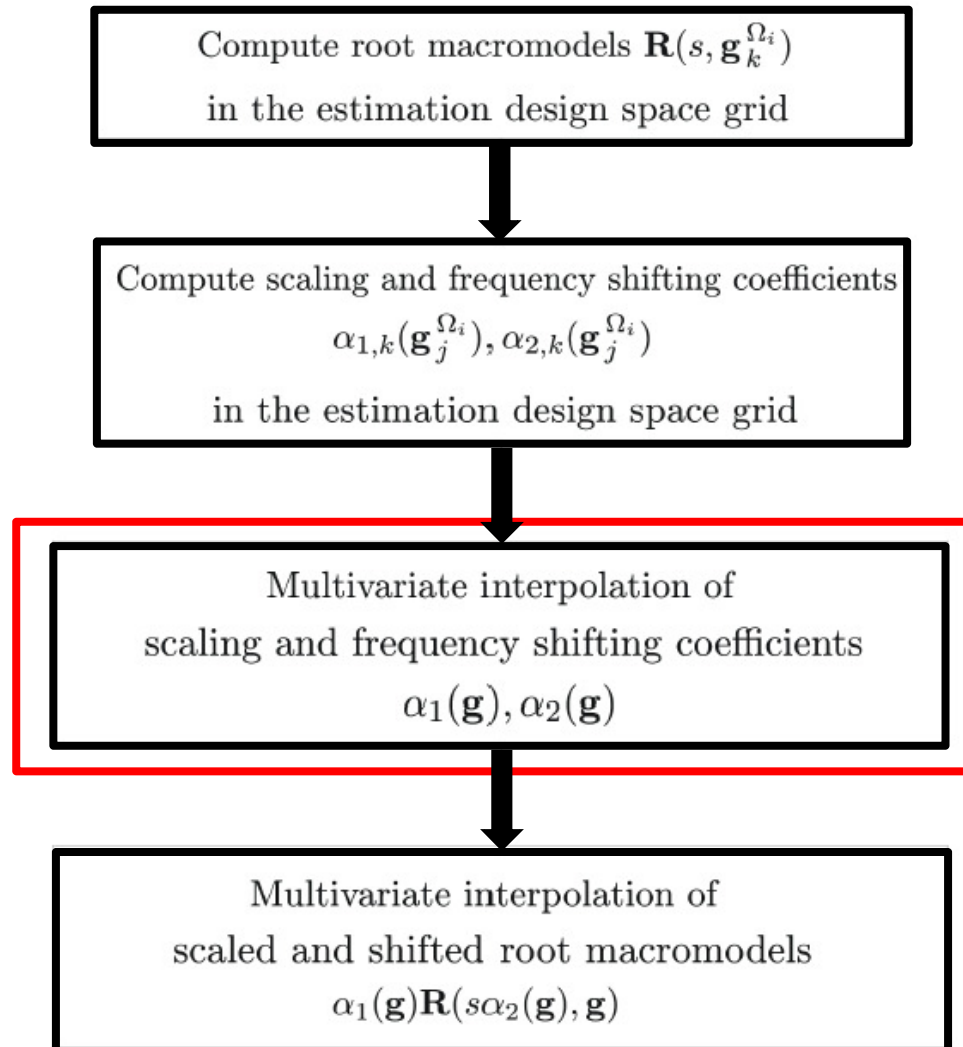
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{R}}(s, \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}}) &= \alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) \mathbf{R}(s, \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}), \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}}) \\ \alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) &= \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) = 1, \quad j = k \end{aligned}$$



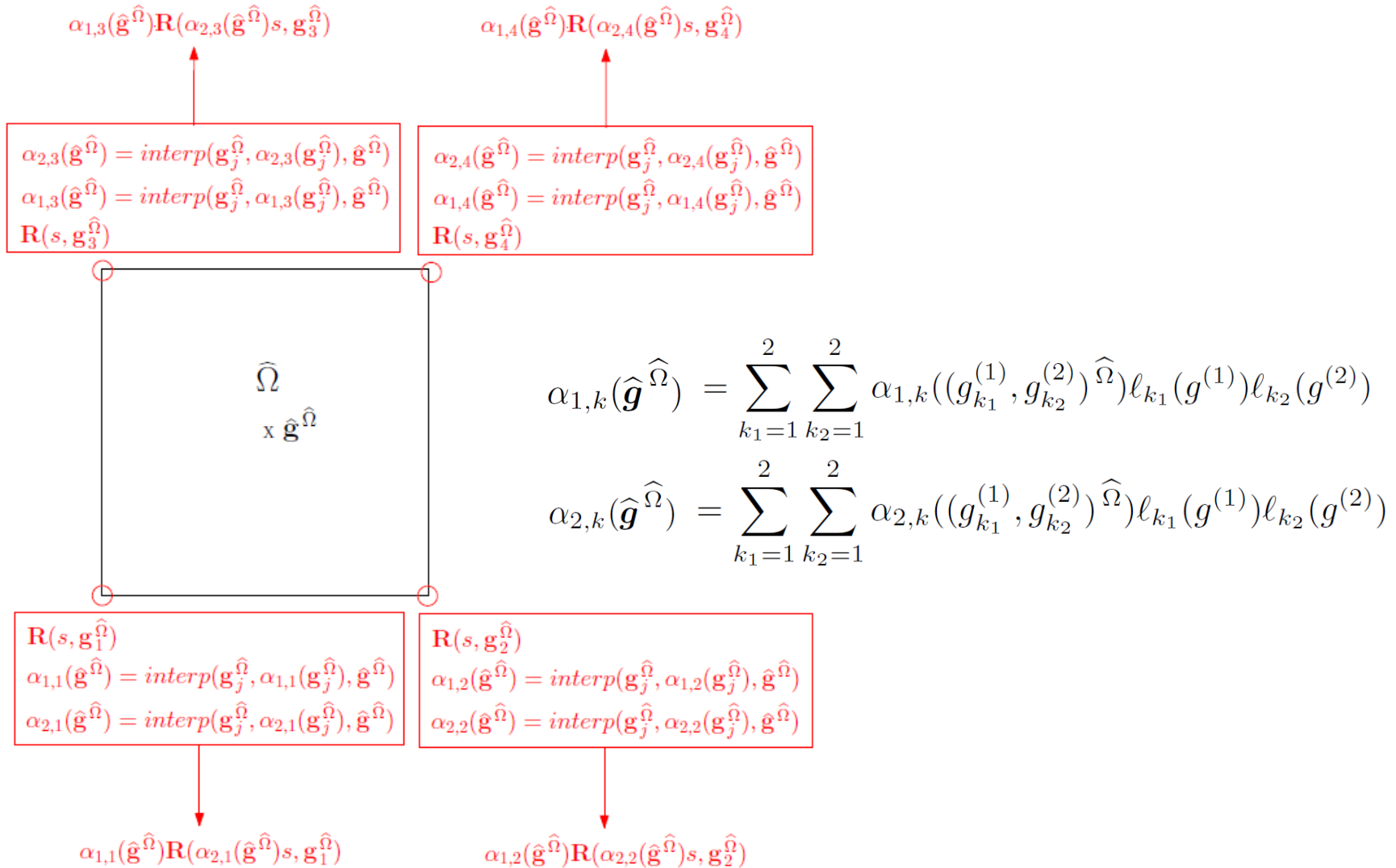
$$\min_{\alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}), \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}})} Err(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}(s, \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}}), \mathbf{R}(s, \mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}})) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{R}}(s, \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}}) = \alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) \mathbf{R}(s \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}), \mathbf{g}_k^{\hat{\Omega}})$$

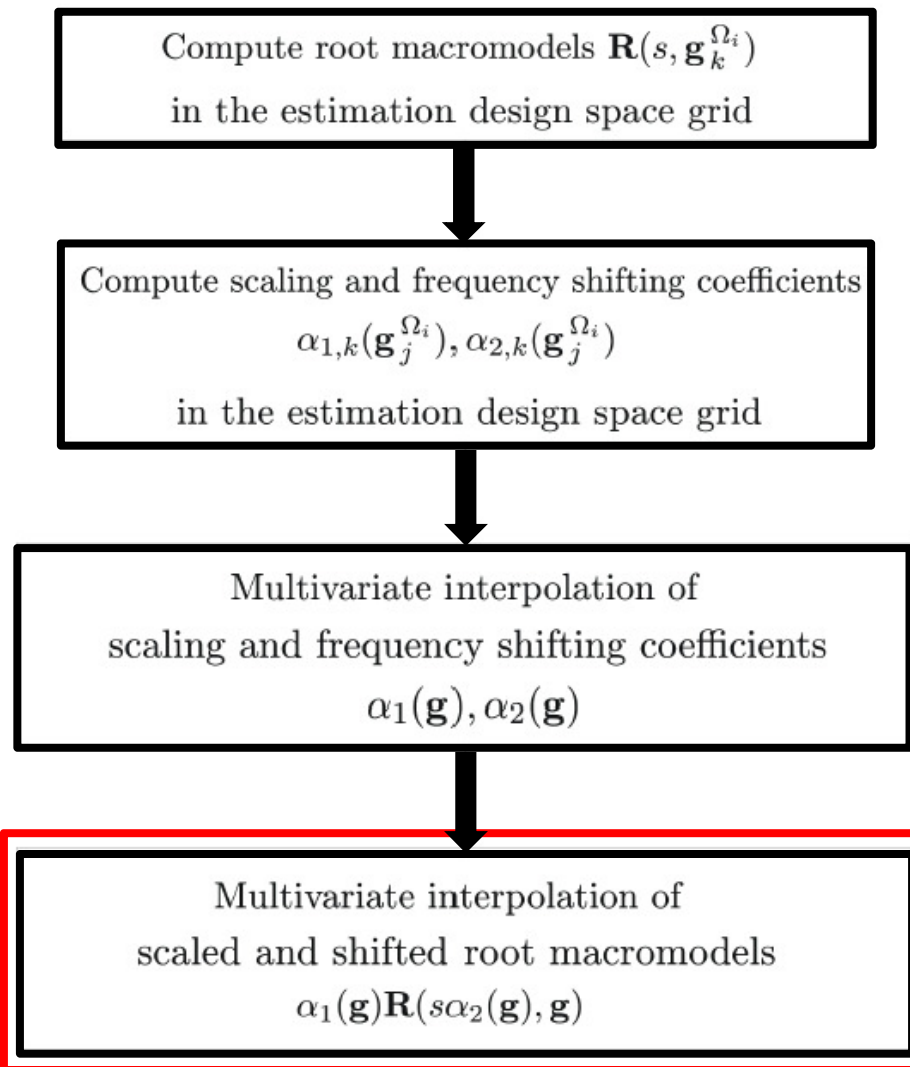
$$\alpha_{1,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) = \alpha_{2,k}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}) = 1, \quad j = k$$

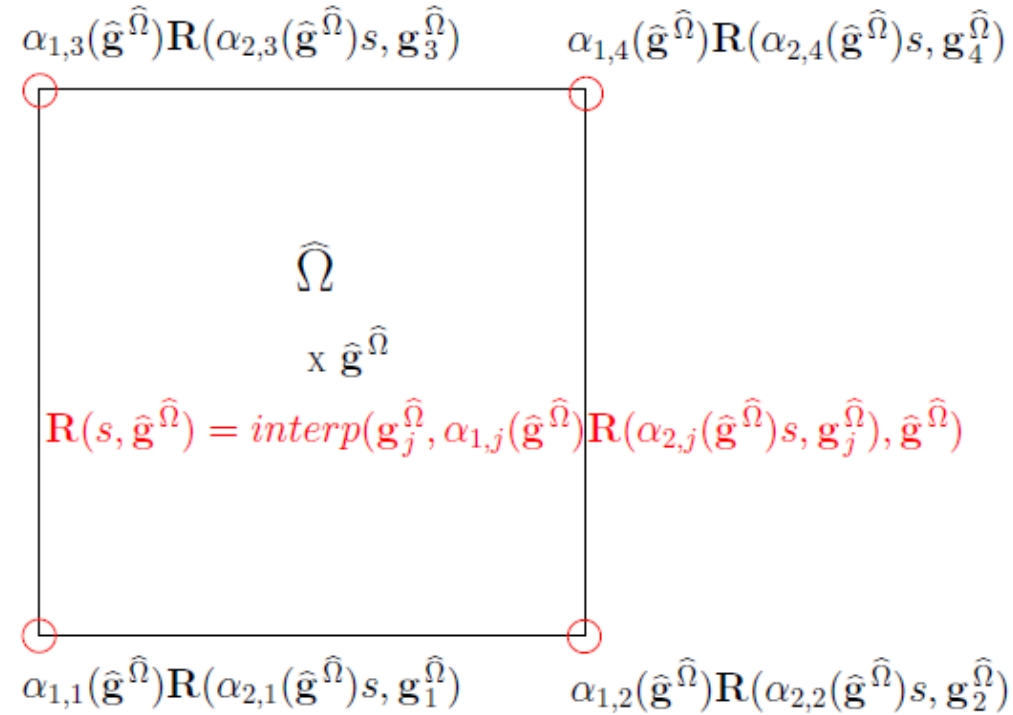








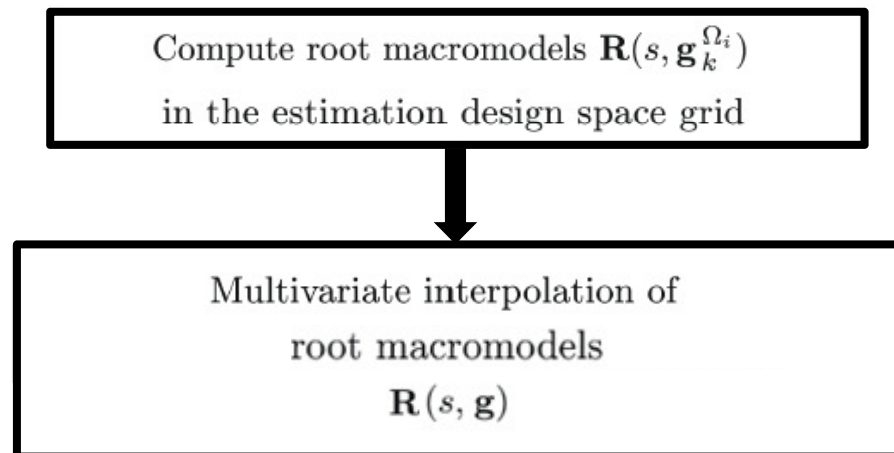




$$\mathbf{R}(s, \hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\hat{\Omega}}) = \text{interp}(\mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}, \alpha_{1,j}(\hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\hat{\Omega}})\mathbf{R}(\alpha_{2,j}(\hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\hat{\Omega}})s, \mathbf{g}_j^{\hat{\Omega}}), \hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\hat{\Omega}})$$

$$\mathbf{R}(s, \hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\hat{\Omega}}) = \sum_{k_1=1}^2 \sum_{k_2=1}^2 \tilde{\mathbf{R}}(s, (g_{k_1}^{(1)}, g_{k_2}^{(2)})^{\hat{\Omega}}) \ell_{k_1}(g^{(1)}) \ell_{k_2}(g^{(2)})$$

## Standard Interpolation



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## Parameterized Macromodels

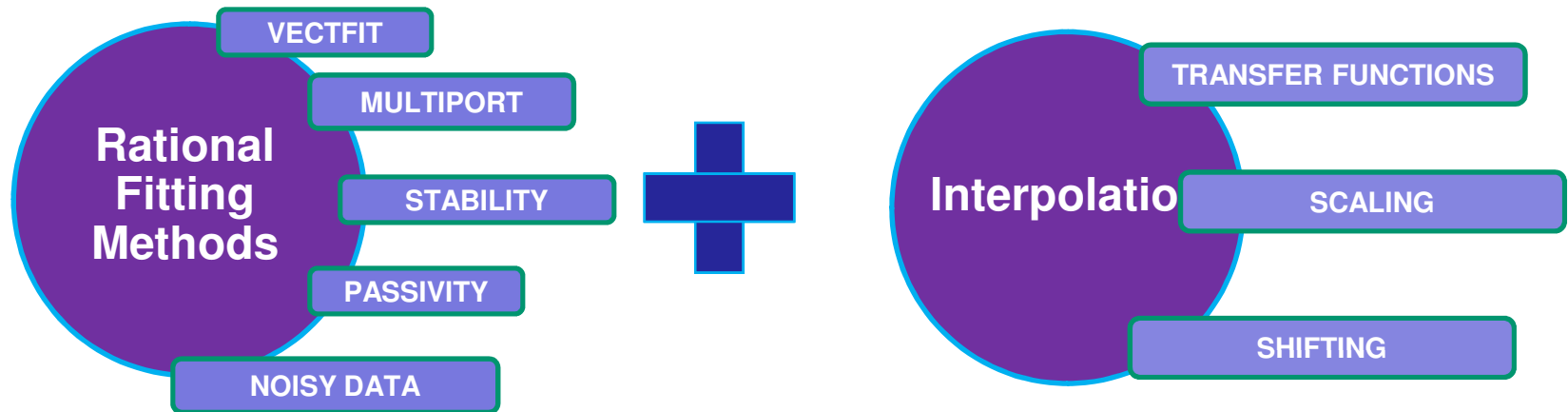
## New interpolation with scaling-shifting coefficients

## Numerical examples

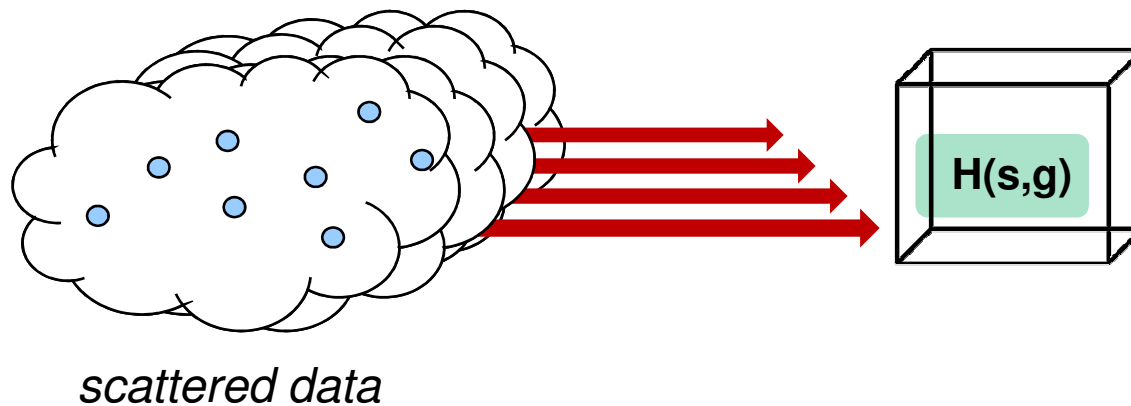
- **Spiral inductor**
- **PCB**

## Conclusions



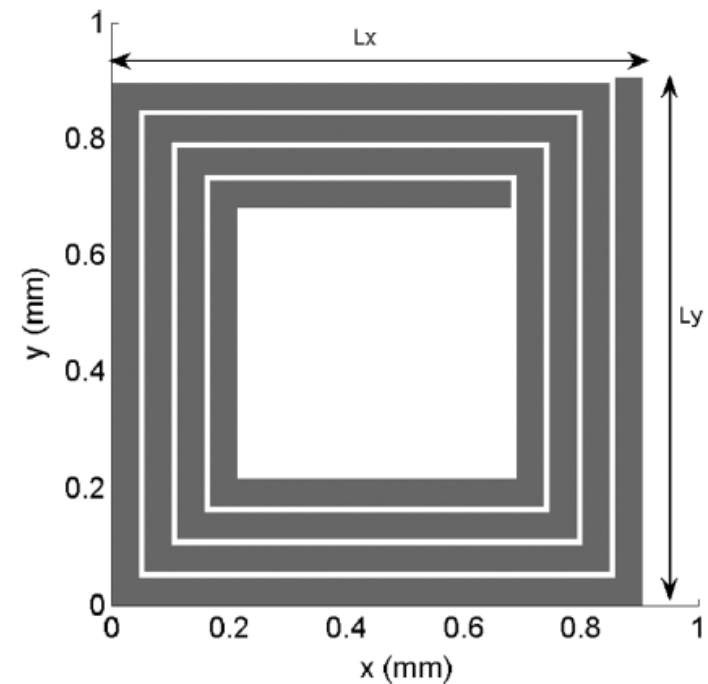
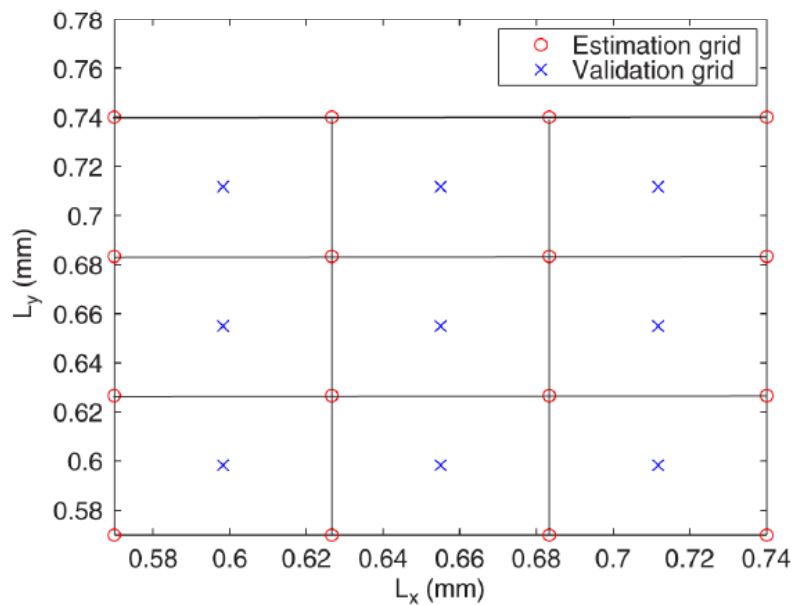


## data-driven PMOR



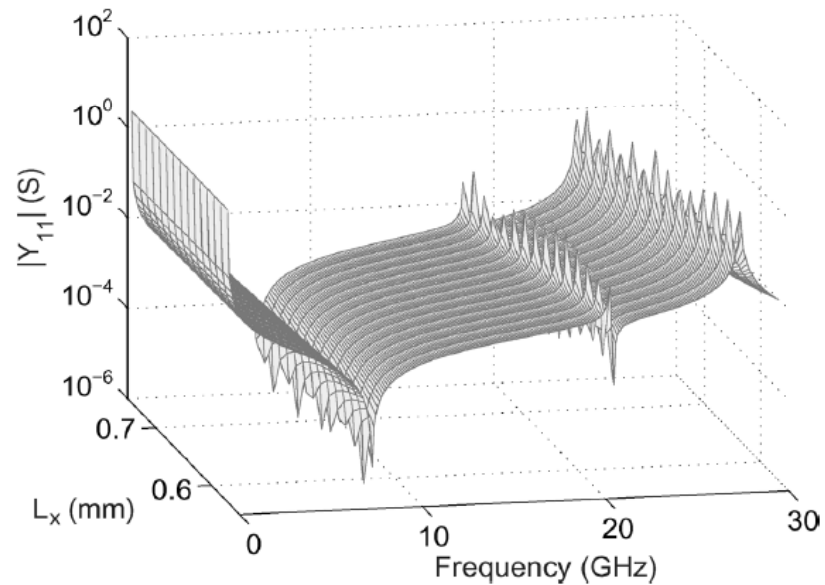
## 3D example: Spiral inductor

Parameter	Min	Max
Frequency ( $freq$ )	10 kHz	30 GHz
Horizontal length ( $L_x$ )	0.57 mm	0.74 mm
Vertical length ( $L_y$ )	0.57 mm	0.74 mm

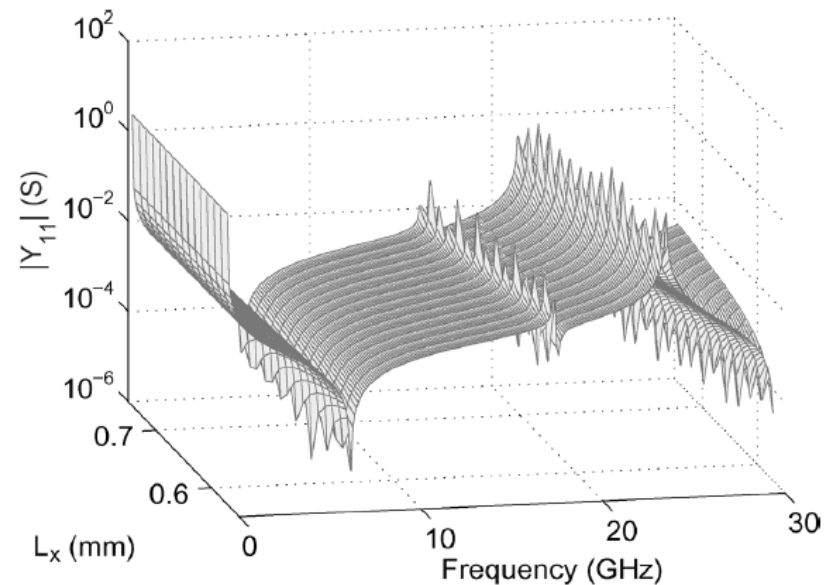


## 3D example: Spiral inductor

$L_y = 0.57$  mm

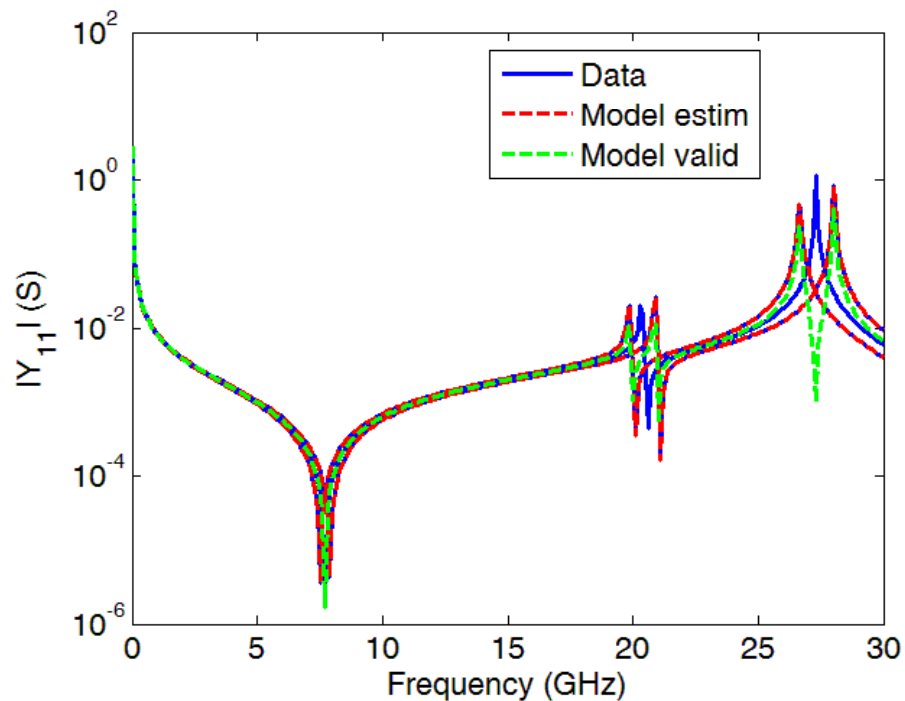


$L_y = 0.74$  mm



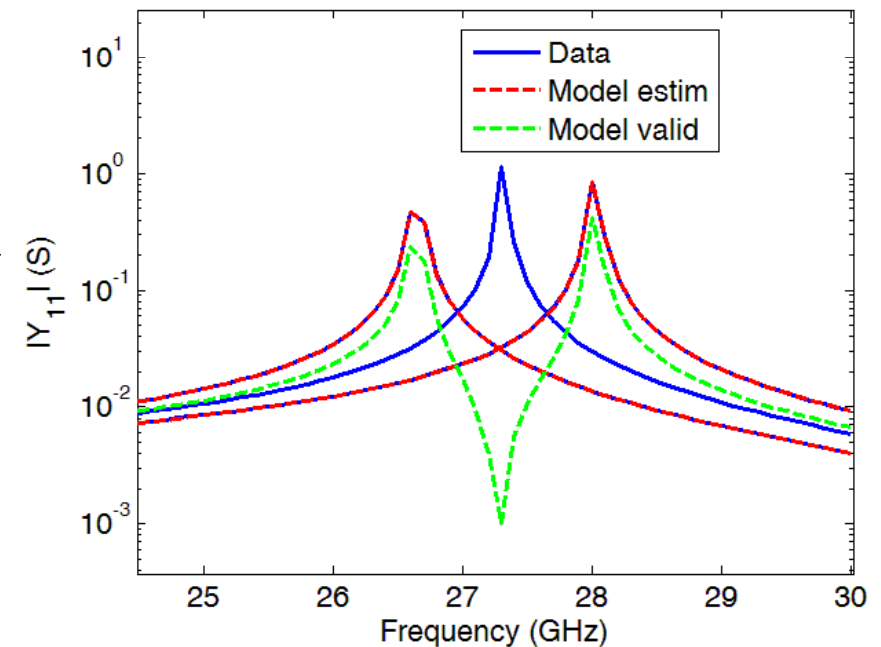
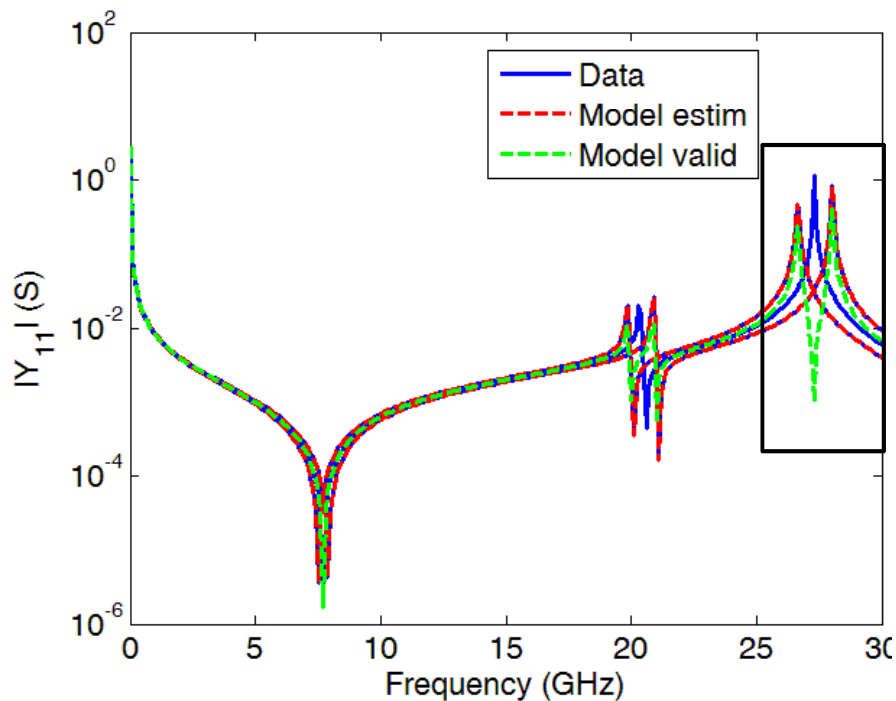
## 3D example: Spiral inductor (Without scaling-shifting coefficients)

$L_x = [0.57, 0.60, 0.63]$  mm,  $L_y = 0.57$  mm



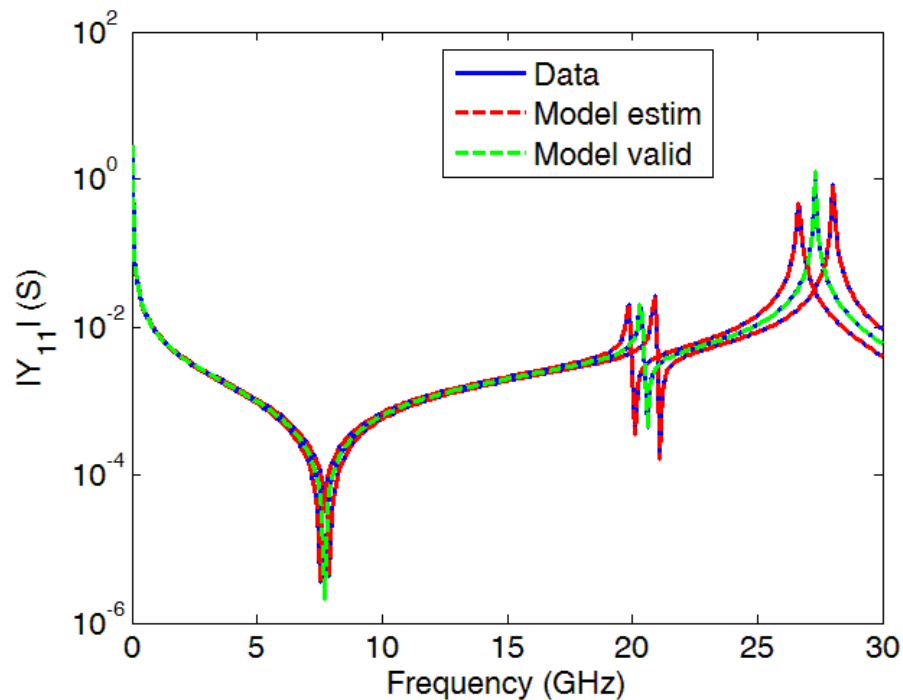
## 3D example: Spiral inductor (Without scaling-shifting coefficients)

$L_x = [0.57, 0.60, 0.63]$  mm,  $L_y = 0.57$  mm



## 3D example: Spiral inductor (With scaling-shifting coefficients)

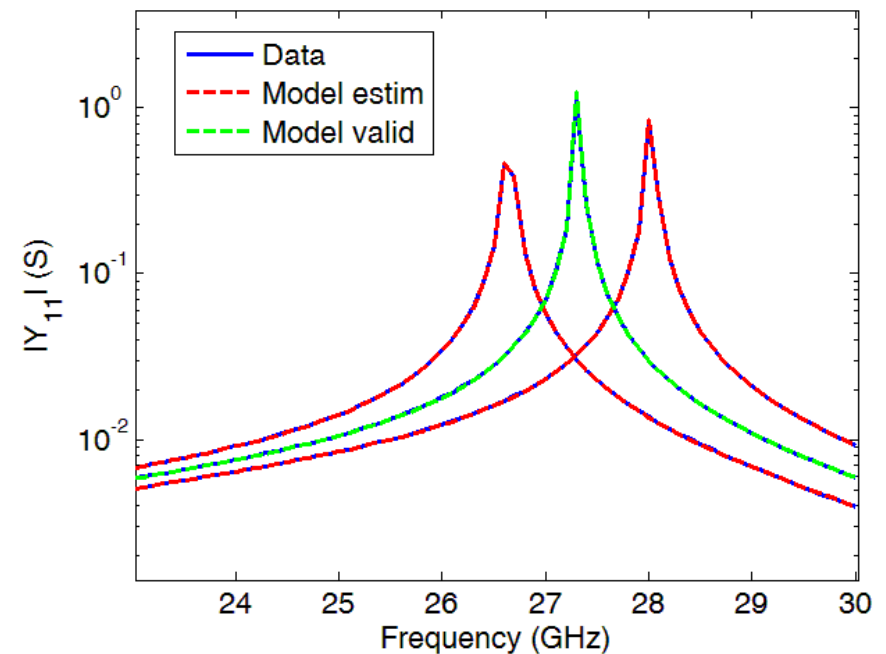
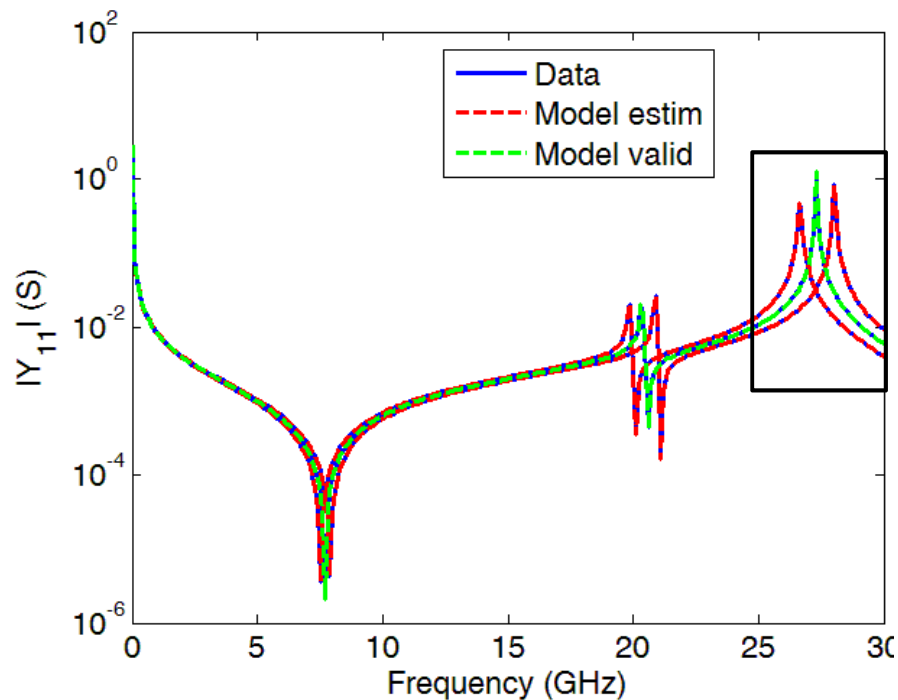
$L_x = [0.57, 0.60, 0.63]$  mm,  $L_y = 0.57$  mm





## 3D example: Spiral inductor (With scaling-shifting coefficients)

$L_x = [0.57, 0.60, 0.63]$  mm,  $L_y = 0.57$  mm



# Outline

## Introduction

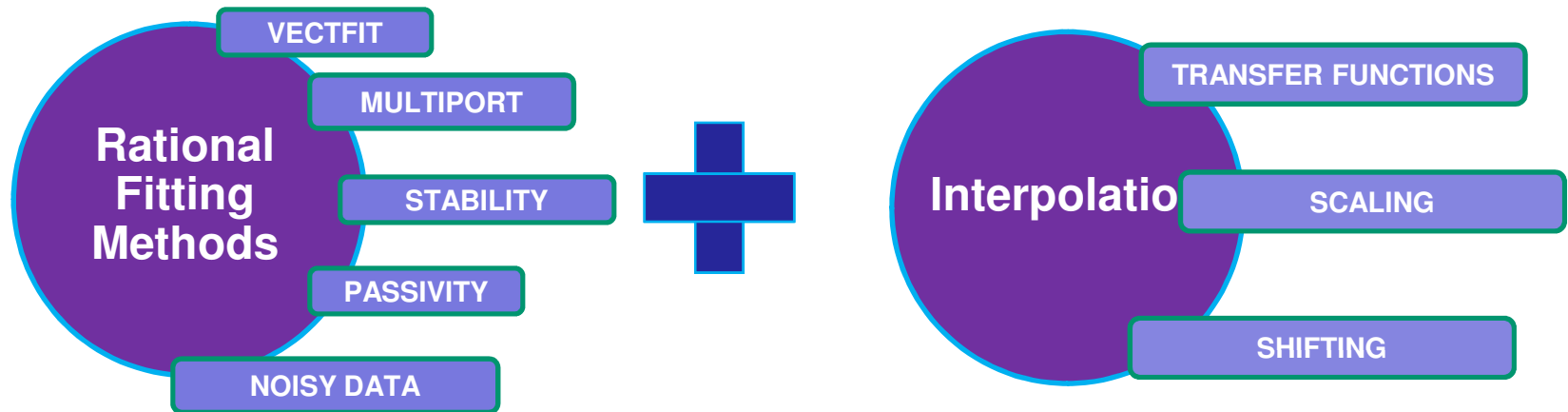
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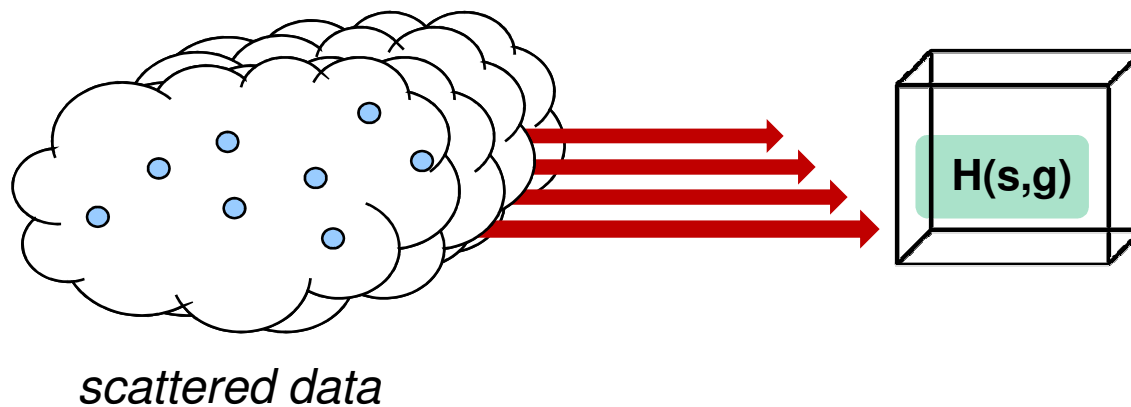
## Numerical examples

- Spiral inductor
- **PCB**

## Conclusions

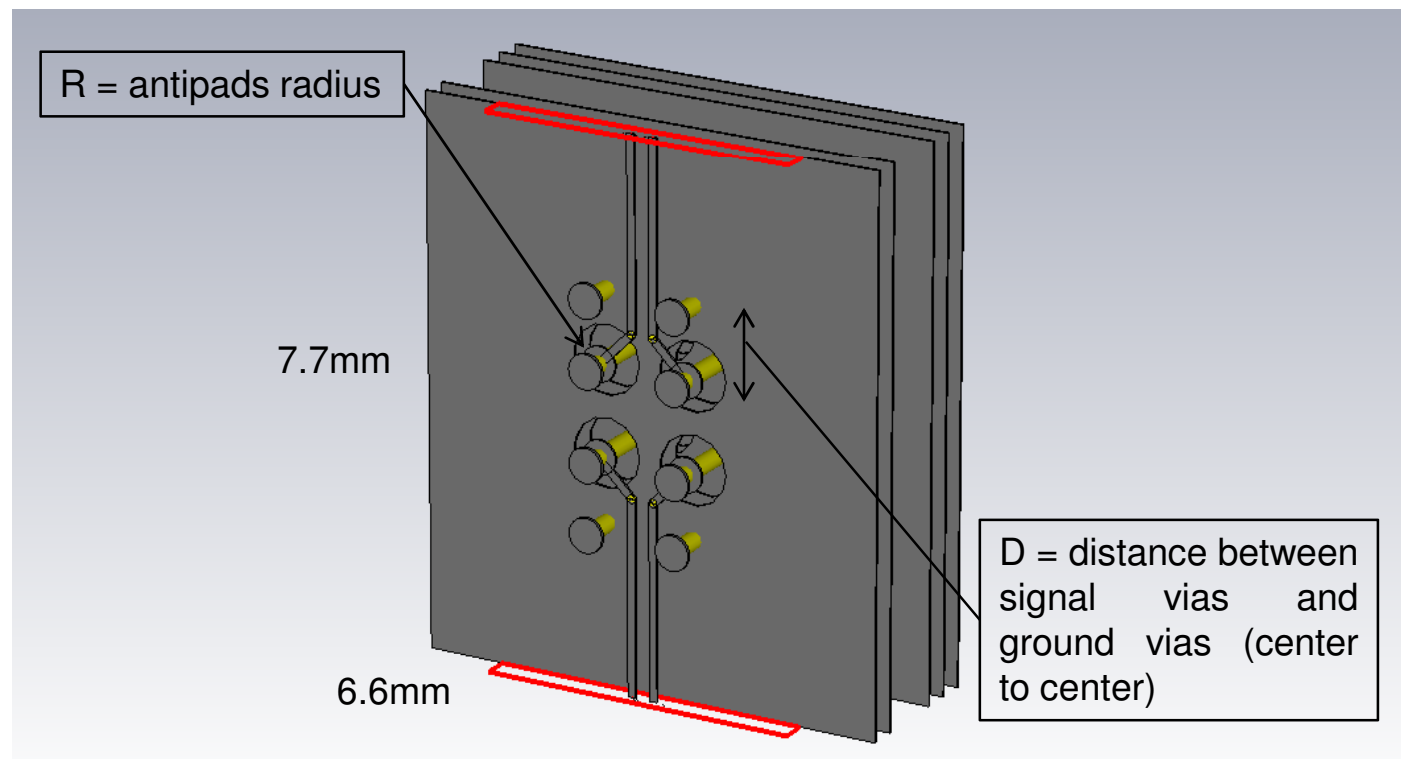


## data-driven PMOR



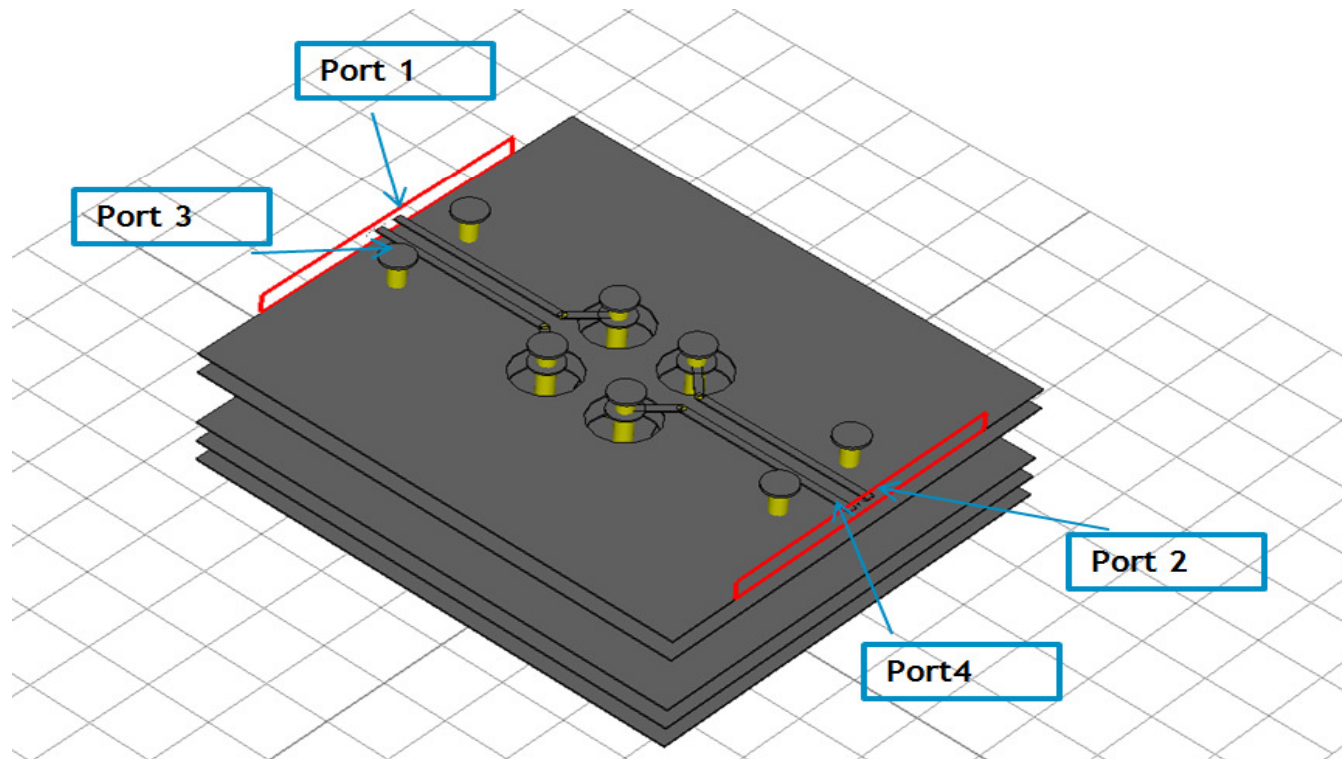
## 3D example: PCB

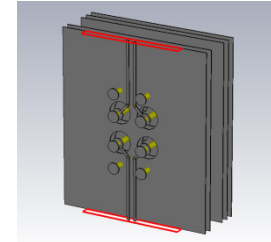
Parameter	Min	Max
Frequency (freq)	0 Hz	20 GHz
Antipads radius (R)	0.4826 mm	0.6026 mm
Distance (D)	1.2525 mm	2.4525 mm



## 3D example: PCB

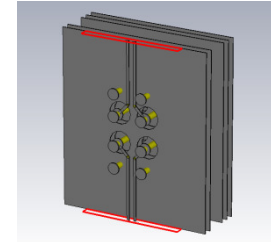
Parameter	Min	Max
Frequency (freq)	0 Hz	20 GHz
Antipads radius (R)	0.4826 mm	0.6026 mm
Distance (D)	1.2525 mm	2.4525 mm





Step	CPU time
Estimation grid by solver ( $4 \times 6$ ) (R,D)	3 h 6 min
Validation grid by solver ( $3 \times 5$ ) (R,D)	1 h 56 min 15 s
Building model	5 min 49 s
Validating model	11 s
Evaluating solver (one frequency response)	7 min 45 s
Evaluating model (one frequency response)	0.1 s

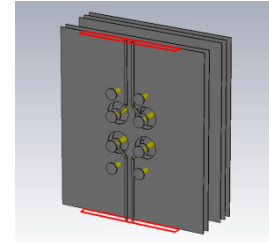




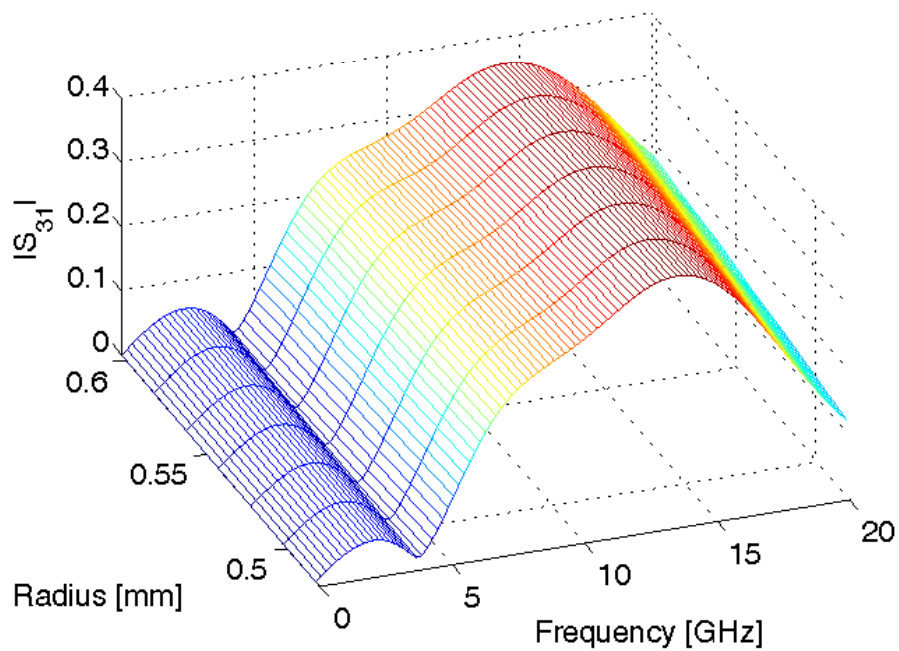
Step	CPU time
Estimation grid by solver ( $4 \times 6$ ) (R,D)	3 h 6 min
Validation grid by solver ( $3 \times 5$ ) (R,D)	1 h 56 min 15 s
Building model	5 min 49 s
Validating model	11 s
Evaluating solver (one frequency response)	7 min 45 s
Evaluating model (one frequency response)	0.1 s



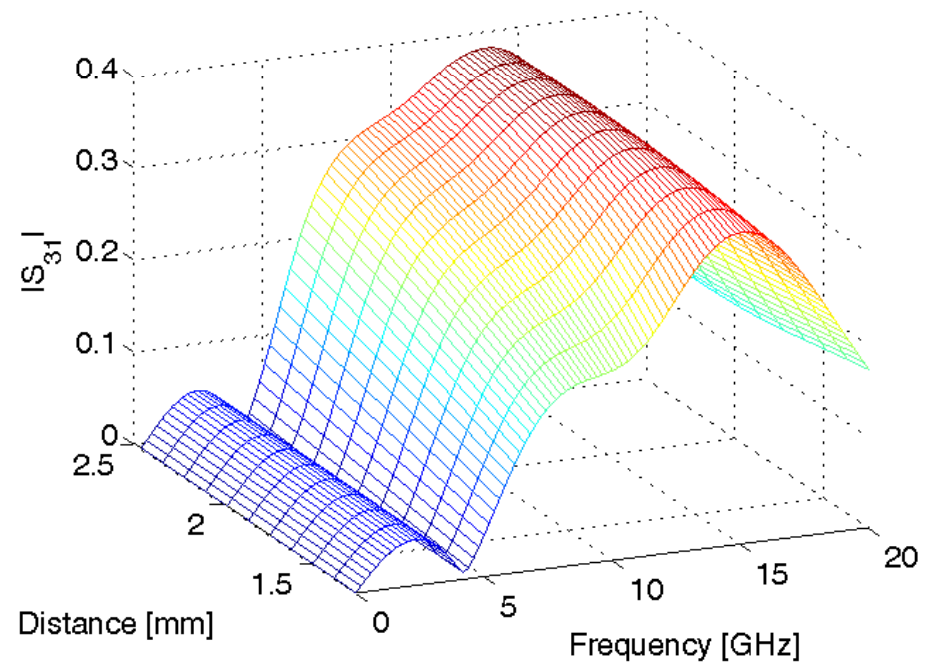
Speed-up 4650 x

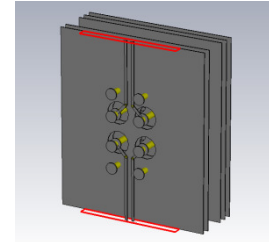


$D=1.8525$  mm



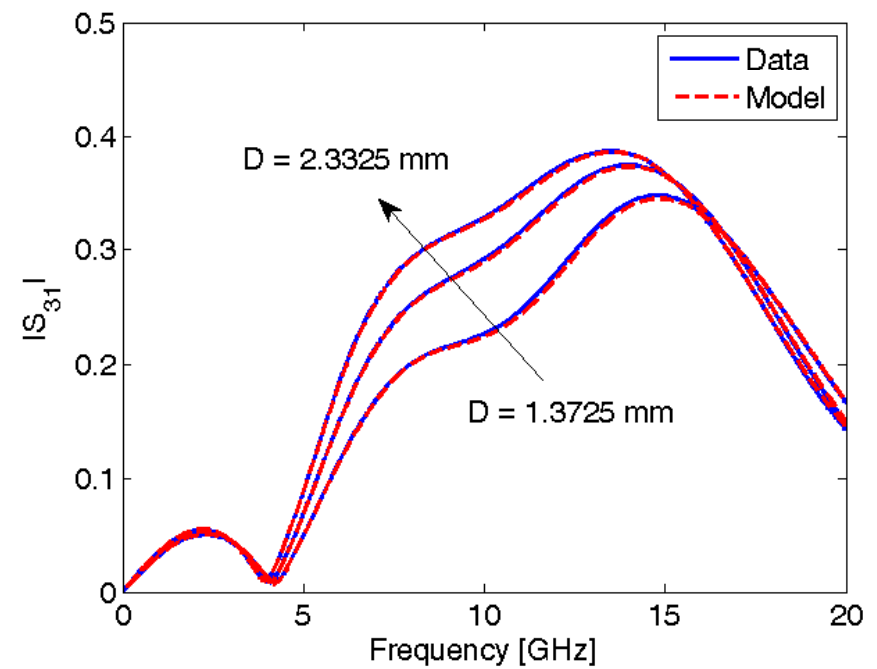
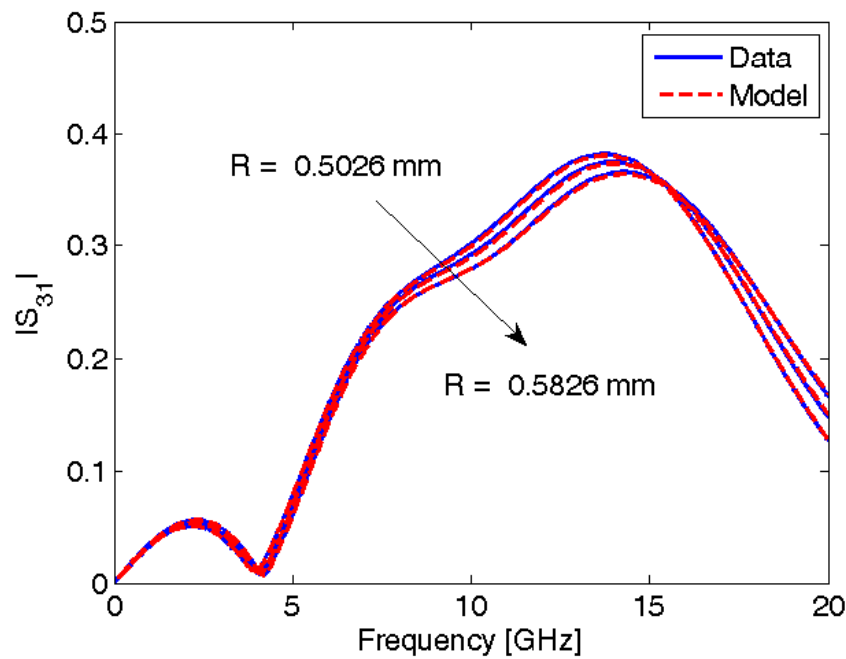
$R=0.543$  mm

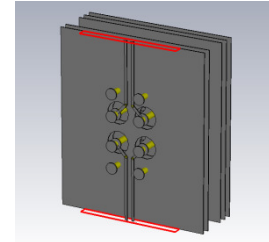




$D = 1.8525 \text{ mm}$

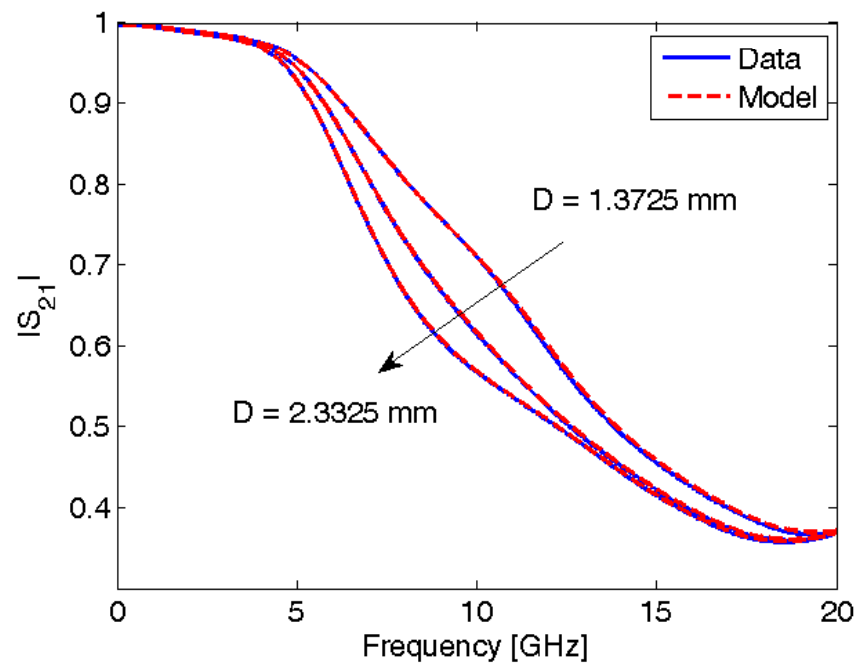
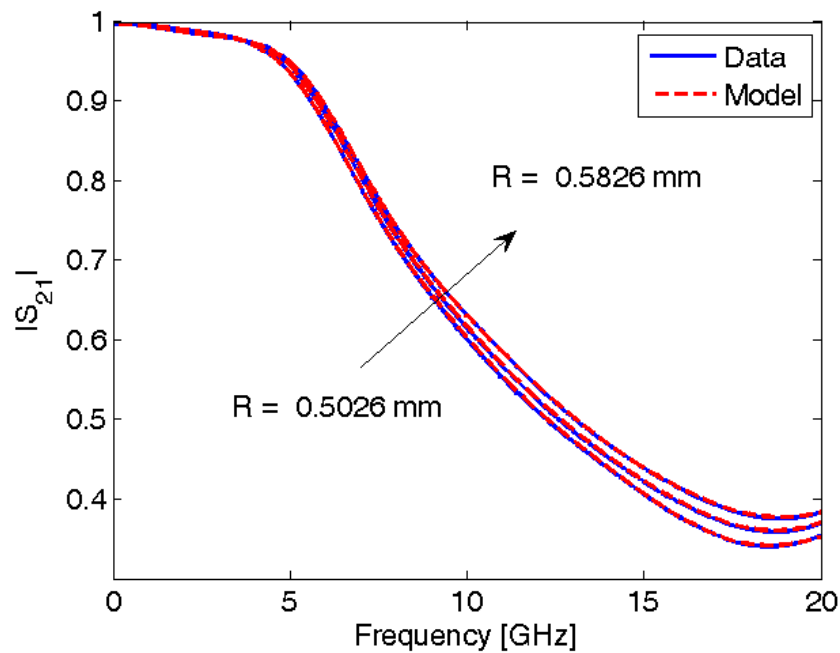
$R = 0.543 \text{ mm}$





$D=1.8525$  mm

$R=0.543$  mm



# Outline

## Introduction

## Parameterized Macromodels

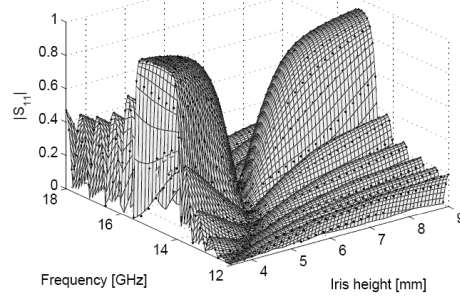
## New interpolation with scaling-shifting coefficients

## Numerical examples

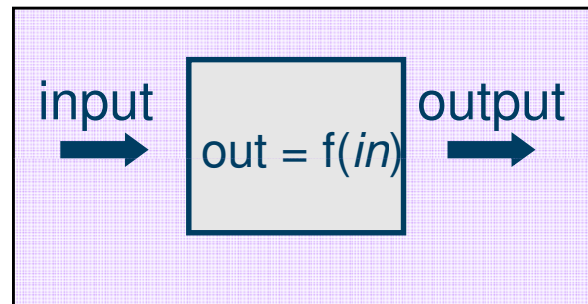
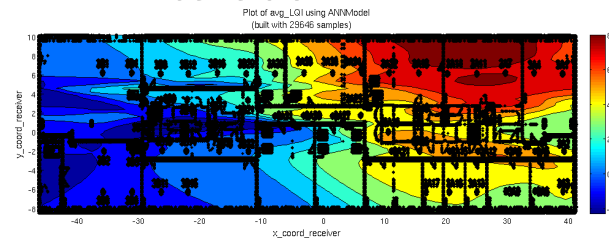
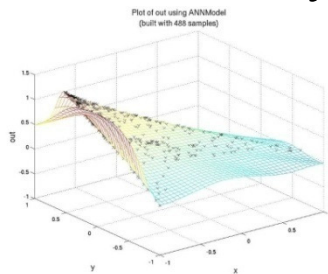
- Spiral inductor
- PCB

## Conclusions

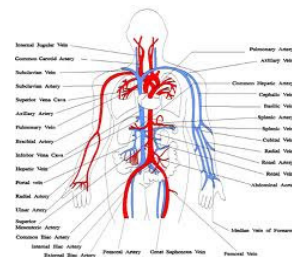
electronics



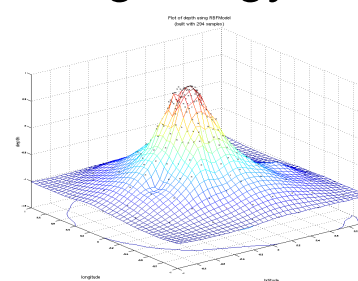
chemistry



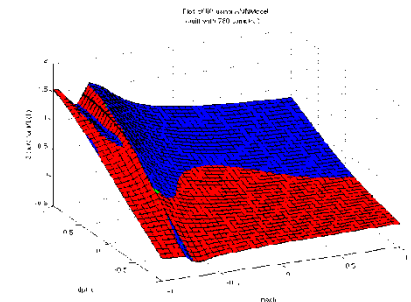
## biomodeling



geology



## fluid dynamics



automotive







Automotive

Chemistry

Aerodynamics

Electronics

Metallurgy

Design  
variables

width, temperature,  
angle, frequency, ...

Simulation Model

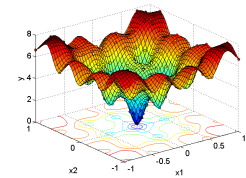
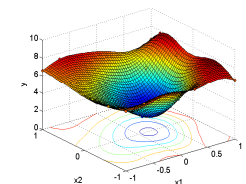
Fluent®, HSPICE®, CST®,  
Comsol®, Abaqus®, ...

Response  
variables

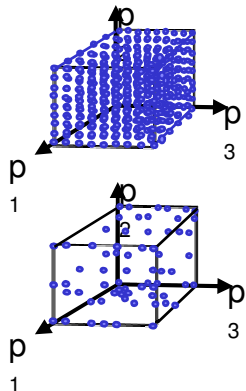
lift, S-parameters,  
pressure, stress, ...

**Costly**

Adaptive Modeling



Distributed Computing



Configurable  
infrastructure



Design  
variables

Response  
variables

**Cheap**

Parameterized macromodels

Neural network, Kriging, SVM, rational function, spline, ...

Prototyping

Optimization

Sensitivity  
Analysis

CAD/CAM/CAE  
Environment



**Design variables**

width, temperature,  
angle, frequency, ...

**Simulation Model**

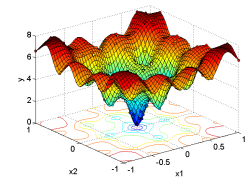
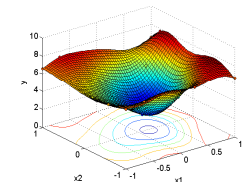
Fluent®, HSPICE®, CST®,  
Comsol®, Abaqus®, ...

**Response variables**

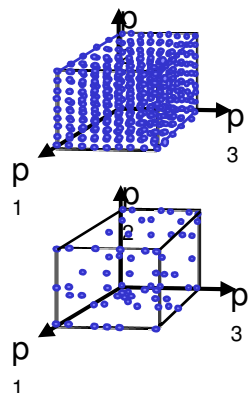
lift, S-parameters,  
pressure, stress, ...

**Costly**

**Adaptive Modeling**



**Distributed Computing**



**Configurable infrastructure**



**Design variables**

**Response variables**

**Cheap**

**Parameterized macromodels**

Neural network, Kriging, SVM, rational function, spline, ...

Prototyping

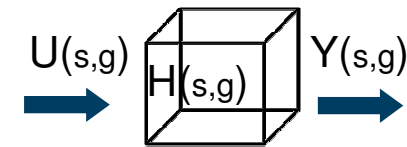
Optimization

Sensitivity  
Analysis

CAD/CAM/CAE  
Environment

## Parameterized macromodels

**Multiple design variables**



parameterized macromodel

**Compact models**

**Efficient design activities (excellent speed-ups)**

- **Multiple simulations (measurements)**
  - **Design space optimization, exploration, sensitivity analysis**

## Parameterized macromodels

### Time-domain simulations

- Non-linear drivers and receivers

### Stochastic modeling

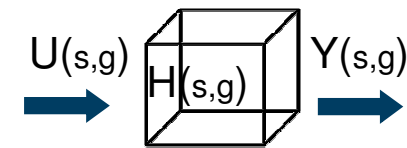
- impact of manufacturing tolerances

### High number of dimensions

### Models from measurements

- noise to handle

### Applications in different domains



parameterized macromodel

# Questions



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## Recent publications

F. Ferranti, L. Knockaert, T. Dhaene, "Passivity-Preserving Parametric Macromodeling by Means of Scaled and Shifted State-Space Systems", IEEE Trans. on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 59, no. 10, pp.2394-2403, October 2011.

F. Ferranti, T. Dhaene, L. Knockaert, G. Antonini and A. Ciccomancini Scogna, "Scalable Compact Models for Fast Design Optimization of Complex Electromagnetic Systems", International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 20-29, January 2012.

F. Ferranti, M. Nakhla, G. Antonini, T. Dhaene, L. Knockaert, A. E. Ruehli, "Interpolation-based Parameterized Model Order Reduction of Delayed Systems", IEEE Trans. on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 60, no. 3, pp. 431-440, March 2012.

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